INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XVIII NO. 198— BOMBAY, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

PEACE MAKERS' ANOTHER PILGRIMAGE TO SIMLA?

SAPRU & JAYAKAR COME OUT OF PRISON GLOOMY.

Negotiations With Gandhiji To Continue For A Couple Of Days.

MRS. NAIDU KEEPS HER CHEERFULNESS.

A telephonic message from Poona says that the peace parleys at Yeravada may continue for a couple of days more. It is also likely that one of the peace makers will have to make pilgrimage to Simla and again see the Viceroy with the new trend of negotiations.

—:o:—

POONA, September 3.

The Yeravda conversations now seem likely to continue longer than anyone, including the participants, anticipated. It is possible that discussions will not be over to-morrow but may extend a day more. This circumstance must considerably alter the impression created by reports of the trend of talks in Naini Jail.

It is reliably stated that to-day's discussions were very general in character and considerable ground still remains to be covered before anything decisive crystallises.

The present indications are that one or the other of the peace-makers may have to make another journey to Simla.—A. P.

SAPRU AND JAYAKAR LOOK CHEERLESS.

—:o:—

POONA, September 3.

An unexpected change marked the beginning of to-day's peace talks. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar drove to the Jail gate about 11/15 this morning but did not alight at once as on former occasions. Instead, Major Martin, Jail Superintendent, came out of the jail and got into the car and took them to the ladies' ward.

The four occupants entered the ward and remained in conversation with Mrs. Naidu for over half an hour at the end of which they emerged with Mrs. Naidu and drove to the Central jail and entered it.

The conversations concluded for the day at 4 o'clock when Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar emerged from the jail looking cheerless and gloomy. The conversations will be resumed on Thursday at 11/15 in the morning.—A. P.

PEACE-MAKERS COME OUT OF PRISON.

—:o:—

POONA, September 3.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mrs. Naidu, Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayengar and Major Martin came out as the prison bell tolled at 4.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar seemed to be stiff and formal while Mrs. Naidu was in her usual cheerful mood.

PRISONER CAN'T SPEAK.

"I am a prisoner. I won't speak to you" she remarked with mock seriousness and quickly turned her face away as the Associated Press representative attempted to get into conversation with her.

Mr. Jayakar made a matter of fact announcement to the group of pressmen that the conversations would be resumed tomorrow at 11-15. Then the car drove to the Ladies' ward and, after leaving Mrs. Naidu, sped towards Poona.—A. P.

R. T. C, TO BEGIN IN NOVEMBER?

Instructions To Provincial Govt.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

DELHI, Sept. 3.

I understand on good authority, that enquiries to prospective members to the Round Table Conference has been invited to inform the Provincial Governments concerned whether they would be able to reach London by first of November. The publication of Bengal names has not created any enthusiasm and in political circles the selection is regarded poor. The European contingent from Bengal is regarded very strong unit to the Conference.

SECRETARIAT CONCLAVE.

Governor Confers With G. O. C. And Police Chief.

INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE EXTENDED TO W. KHANDESH

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, and Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member, arrived by the Poona Mail in Bombay, on Wednesday morning. Their visit is said to be in connection with the plight of the mill industry.

It is also stated that the visit has something to do with the present political situation and speculations are again rife as to whether stronger repressive measures will be adopted in Bombay. This inference is drawn from the fact that the Governor and the Home Member were in Conference with Mr. Healy, the Police Commissioner, for over 45 minutes at the Secretariat, soon after their arrival.

HEALY'S ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

Mr. Healy emerging out of the Secretariat after the Conference is said to have asked a press reporter as to the latest news regarding the peace pourparlers, which has further strengthened the belief that the Governor has come to Bombay on a political mission.

Major-General Wier, Officer Commanding, Bombay District, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir also had talks with the Governor at the Secretariat.

With regard to the immediate object of the Governor's visit namely, the plight of the textile industry, Sir Frederick Sykes saw Mr. P. A. Madan, Director of Public Intelligence and is said to have advised him to compile statistics showing figures regarding unemployment caused due to depression in the industry.

In this connection it is said that the Governor aslo had consultation with Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay.

PREVENTION OF INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE

—:o:—

Made Applicable To Navapur Taluka W. Khandesh

The Director of Information writes:—

By a notification dated the 2nd September, the Government of Bombay have extended Chapter I of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930 to the Taluka of Navapur in the district of West Khandesh.

Further, another notification of the same date issued under Section 11 of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930 declares that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code of any offence of criminal intimidation when committed in the taluka of Navarpur in the district of West Khandesh shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

"MALEVOLENT FORCES ARE AT WORK."

—:o:—

Therefore Mr. Satyamurthi Would Be On Working Committee.

MADRAS, September 3.

Mr. Satyamurthi has addressed a letter to the Acting Congress President, offering his services as a member of the Working Committee and requesting that he be nominated to the next casual vacancy. He says:— "I am one of those who believe that if it is possible peace with honour should be secured. I also give full credit to Lord Irwin that he sincerely desires peace but there are malevolent forces at work both in Britain and in India and peace with honour does not yet seem within sight. It is, therefore, our duty to carry on the struggle for India's Freedom until we succeed." He invites the Acting President to hold the next Working Committee meeting at Madras.—A. P.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN YEOTMAL

—:o:—

Daulatrao With Volunteers Jailed For 6 Months

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, September 3.

To-day's satyagrahi batch of 5 volunteers was led by Mr. Daulatrao Ganpatrao to Sonakhasa Forest 10 miles from Yeotmal. All were arrested and three released before trial. Mr. Pande Senior District Magistrate, tried the case under section 26-G Forest Act and sentenced the leader Sjt. Daulatrao with two volunteers Ragho and Bhaoorao to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THOUSANDS GO IN PROCESSION

FOR ARREST OF POPULAR LEADER OF HINGANGHAT.

—:o:—

(Through Taluka Congress Committee).

HINGANGHAT, Sept. 3.

Mr. Senad was arrested under 108 C.P.C. and given one year's simple imprisonment he was a nationalist orator and popular leader especially of youths. The news of Mr. Senad's arrest spread like fire throughout Hinganghat and within one hour thousands assembled in a procession which was exemplary as regards discipline and grandour. The town has observed complete hartal to-day.

NAGPUR FOREST SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

Sjt. M. V. Puranik, Secretary Nagpur City Congress Committee, was arrested this morning under Section 379 for offence alleged to have been committed at Hingana.

Sjt. Kesheorao Paranjpye Ramtek was arrested here at 9 a.m. for Satyagraha.

Sjt. Wajirally a prominent worker of Hingana was arrested on Sunday for the same offence.

YOUNG PANVEL LEADER HONOURED ON RELEASE.

—:o:—

PANVEL, Sept. 2.

Rs. 100 fine being recovered Mr. Sedekar a young Panvel leader was released from Thana jail at expiry of one month's imprisonment yesterday. Government recovered the fine by a warrant. A rousing reception was given to him at Thana by the Congress Committee and a huge procession was arranged at Panvel.

TRIBES ACTIVE ON FRONTIER.

—:o:—

R. A. F. Plane Heavily Fired At.

—:o:—

LASHKAR STILL FORMING.

SIMLA, September 3.

An Aeroplane making reconnaissance over the upper Mohmand country on the morning of 2nd September was heavily fired at from Lakarai and the neighbouring Safi villages. The aircraft did not retaliate as usual warnings had not been issued.

Patrols over other areas reported no unusual movement.

No military operation took place yesterday. Resports have been received of further Lashkar forming in the country west of Peshawar, but gatherings in Khost seem likely to disperse. Wazirstan Shawal Lashkar has broken up and guns have been sent back to Barmal.—A. P.

NO SALE OF INDIAN SILVER IN SHANGHAI.

—:o:—

A Contradiction From Simla.

SIMLA, September 2.

The following communique has been issued:—The rumour mentioned in Reuter Telegram from Shanghai that Government of India have negotiated a further sale of forty million ounces of silver with a Chinese Banking Corporation is entirely without foundation.—A. P.

—:o:—

Congress Leaders In Delhi Jail.

Will Be Transferred To Respective Provinces

NEW DELHI, September 3.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Some of the Congress leaders who were recently arrested and imprisoned in Delhi are slowly being transferred to jails in their respective provinces. Dr. M. A. Ansari along with Sardar Mangalsingh and Lala Dunichand have already been transferred to Gujrat (Punjab) Jail which is a special class jail for Delhi and Punjab. The second batch of Congress leaders is leaving in a day or two. I understand on reliable authority that Sjt. Rajarao, Secretary, of the All India Congress Committee will be sent to Cannanor Jail in South India while Sjt. Deepnarain Singh to Hazaribagh Jail and Dr. B. C. Roy to Alipur Jail in Bengal. The question about the other Congress leaders is still undecided, but is very likely that Pandit Malaviya will be transferred to Naini Jail at Allahabad. As regards Sjts. Vithalbhai Patel and Mathradas Tricumji the Delhi Administration is in communication with the Government of Bombay and the probabilities are that they will be transferred to either Nasik, Sabamati or Yervada jail in Bombay Presidency before the week is out.

NOT WILLING TO HAVE HIM.

Chowdhury Afzalhaq will be kept in Delhi. It is stated that the Punjab Government is not willing to have him. It will be recalled during time when Mr. Afzalhaq was a member of the Punjab Council he visited several jails in his province and made adverse criticisms of the Jail management and treatment of political prisoners.

The Congress Leaders in Delhi Jail are kept in the European Ward which is a separate bungalow with a large compound. Six small tents have been pitched in the courtyard which has been provided with electric lights and fans.

Pandit Malaviya has been supplied with sep rate kitchen and a cook.

—:o:—

JUTE CROP SHOWS BIG INCREASE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Final forecast of jute crop of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam for 1930 was published to-day. Total area under jute cultivation in three provinces is 34,85,600 acres, being an increase of 70,635 acres over last year's revised total figures. Total yield in three provinces is 1,12,31,000 bales, an increase of 8,45,800 bales over last year's figures.—A. P.

MOCKERY OF LEGISLATURES.

—:o:—

Sweeper Competes With Chintamani For U. P. Council.

—:o:—

LAHORE RETURNS A BHANGI

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 3.

To-day being the nomination day for the U. P. Legislative Council six persons got themselves nominated from the city Non-Muslim Urban Constituency: Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor, "Leader", Allahabad, Mr. Brijendraswarup, advocate, Rai Saheb Bhagwandas Krishnalal Gupta, Advocate, Mr. Ernest V. David, Bar-at-Law, Mulloo sweeper.

The contest is expected between Mr. Chintamani and Mulloo sweeper. Four are contesting from Rural Constituency Thakur Bishambhasingh, Rai Bahadur Munshi, Shiamlal Ramadhin, and Peareylal Kurni.

LAHORE SENDS SWEEPER TO COUNCIL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Rai Bahadur Pindidas and Dewan Javaya having withdrawn Bansi (a sweeper) was returned unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council from the Lahore City non-Mahomedan constituency.—A. P.

—:o:—

Punjab Council Elections.

LAHORE, September 3.

Mr. P. Mukherjea, President, Punjab Chamber of Commerce has been elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council to represent Punjab trade and commerce.—A. P.

—:o:—

NO ROOM IN LOCK-UP FOR ELECTION PICKETERS?

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, September 3.

Picketers who were arrested yesterday in connection with the Legislative Assembly election were released to-day except nineteen who are still in police- lock-up.—A. P.

—:o:—

DO NOT VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

(From A Correspondent)

HUBLI, Sept. 3.

The Hubli Bar Association resolved by an overwhelming majority calling upon its members not to vote at the coming elections to the legislatures. Sjt. Pawate, President of the Bar Association was in the chair.

—:o:—

LAHORE CONGRESSMAN JAILED FOR A YEAR.

LAHORE, September 3.

Sjt. Ladharam who was arrested under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, last week was sentenced to-day to one year's imprisonment by Mr. Disney, First Class Magistrate.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

der, do hereby declare that we publisher of the "Congress Bulletin" I was fully aware of the Order prohibiting the publication of the "Congress Bulletin."

In publishing the Congress Bulletin I consciously and deliberately meant to disobey the order. As a Satyagrahi it was my duty to disobey all the unjust laws and orders of this Government which I do, not recognise and which it is my intention to destroy. I owe it to my comrades and the public to state that having declared my intention not to take part in the proceedings I did not any more take interests in the proceedings of the Court.

HIS GRIEVANCE.

If I had known that a legal pretext employed by another would absolve me from the consequences of an act which I deliberately did, I would have made this declaration in open Court. It is my fervent wish that the Magistrate who acquitted me because he had not the knowledge of the facts which immediately take cognisance of the act that I have done.

"A STIGMA ON B. P. C. C."

Comrade Erunza Confesses He Did A Wrong Thing.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in pursuance to the following requisition to the President signed by about 40 workers and Satyagrahis including members of the B. P. C. C.

REQUISITION TO B. P. C. C.

"We the undersigned strongly resent the action taken by Comrade Erunza, B.P.C.C. Secretary, in defending himself in a law court and thus establishing a dangerous precedent for Satyagrahis.

STIGMA TO B. P. C. C.

"His action is diametrically opposed to the mandate of the All-India Congress Committee. This is the first time that a Secretary of the B.P.C.C. defended himself in the law court by engaging counsel and thus proving himself a stigma to the body of which he is the Secretay. We insist that disciplinary action should be taken against Comrade Erunza for his disgraceful action."

As a result of the above requisition a meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held 'in camera' to which none but members were admitted. Mrs. Rambai Kamdar, President of War Council, presided.

VOTE OF CENSURE CARRIED.

One of the members moved that the House do adjourn to consider Mr. Erunza's conduct. The motion was carried, and the House adjourned for 5 minutes, which amounts to a vote of censure.

When the meeting re-assembled, there was a heated debate over Mr. Erunza's conduct.

Mr. Erunza explained that he took the course because Mr. Lele the Vice-President had written to him in a peremptory way, ordering him to defend himself.

Several members pointed out that Mr. Lele had no right to make such an order, inconsistent with the principles of the Satyagrahis in the name of the B.P.C.C.

NOT FOR PUBLIC CAUSE.

One member, it is understood, pointed out that Mr. Erunza's action could not be compared to that of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Tilak Day Procession case. Pandit Malaviya fought for a great public cause, the right to use the public roads and to expose the illegality of the Police orders.

"DONE A WRONG THING".

Ultimately, Mr. Erunza confessed that he had done a wrong thing in defending himself. He apologised to the meeting for this and tendered his resignation of his office as Secretary.

The meeting which commenced at 7 p.m. lasted about an hour and a half.

ACQUITTED MEMBERS OF "WAR COUNCIL" CONDEMN ERUNZA'S ACTION.

Trivedi And Guzdar Regret That They Were Not Convicted.

Mr. Balkrishna Vithaldas Trivedi has issued the following statemnt:

As Secretary "War Council" B. P. C. C. I do hereby declare and make known that as Secretary of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. I was a conscious party to the publication of the "Congress Bulletin." I was aware of the order prohibiting the publication of the Congress Bulletin and by helping the publication of the "Congress Bulletin" I meant to deliberately disobey the order.

At the very opening of the trial, I told Mrs. Hansa Mehta to appeal for the separation of our trial from that of Mr. Errunza. It was on the undertaking that our trial shall be separated from that of Mr. Erunza that I agreed to a defence being put up by Mr. Erunza.

When the Pleader engaged by Mr. Erunza began to lead evidence which would have prejudiced the safety of the B. P. C. C. I brought it to the notice of Mrs. Hansa Mehta that as Satyagrahis and members of the Satyagraha Committee we were responsible for, the safety and honour of the "Congress Bulletin" and suggested that we should make a statement to that effect.

ERUNZA'S PLEADER WARNED.

Mrs. Mehta told me that Mr. Erunza's defence would not affect the rest of us and that there was no need for us to take any part in the proceedings. During the recess Mrs. Mehta, and Mr. Lele warned the Pleader briefed by Mr Erunza not to talk of matters which had no relevances to the defence and which would seriously affect the interests of the B. P. C. C. Mrs. Mehta was eager to make a joint statement that as members of the Satyagraha Committee we admitted complete responsibility for the publication of the "Congress Bulletin" but Mr. Lele stopped her.

WHAT TRIVEDI TOLD ERUNZA.

When Mr. Erunza asked my permission, to defend himself I told him that I was in favour of making a statement, but was entirely opposed to his engaging a Pleader. I had disassociated myself entirely from all that Mr. Erunza had done in making a defence.

My opinion then as now is that Mr. Erunza's action in defending himself was against the interests of the movement. We can never say that we were not aware of the order prohibiting the publication of the "Congress Bulletin." We are out to break all the Government laws and it is no little matter of pride and joy for us that we have been able to publish the "Congress Bulletin" in spite of all the efforts of the Government to defeat our purpose.

It is matter of pain to me that an accident should have deprived me of the privilege of joining my many Comrades who have courted incarceration in deliberate defiance of the law. Now that the Magistrate and the Government knows that I meant to consciously disobey the order I challenge the Government to arrest me and place on trial.

GUZDER DISOWNS ERUNZA'S ACTION.

Mr. M. D. Gazdar has issued the following statement:—

I, Manchershaw Dinshawji Guz-

(Continued on column 5.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED An experienced RADIO MECHANIC. Apply stating experience, salary required and nationality to Box No. 267 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1351.

WANTED—NURSES B.P.N.A. or MIDWIFERY qualified immediately. Apply personally to Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta between 2 and 5 p. m. Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Rd., West.
A R3135

WANTED—A well-experienced TEXTILE DYER and BLEACHER for a Cotton Mill in Calcutta. Apply stating qualifications, past experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 261 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1347

WANTED—Influential SUPERINTENDENT of Agencies by a well established Life Insurance Company. Those who can pull up good business only need apply stating, age, experience and terms wanted to Box No. 266 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
1350

WANTED—One Mechanical ENGINEER, having good experience of ice making machinery. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and salary expected to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3146

Situations Wanted

COMMERCIAL Traveller shortly proceeding upcountry, desires representing Sole Distributors or Manufacturers of any saleable articles. Terms commission and small allowance. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box 260, Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'.
B R3173

AN INDIAN of 31 technically trained First Class Boiler-Act Mechanical and Electrical Engineer desires change. 14 years' experience of Cotton Mills, Electric Power Houses on Steam Engines, Turbines, Boilers, A. C. and D. C. Plant, Oil Engines. Salary expected Rs. 300 p.m. Write to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 3145

Wanted.

WANTED—A Small Secondhand FRIGIDAIRE. Please apply with price and particulars to Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply SAILASRAM," P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3102

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40 days internal use turns white hair into jet black by the roots for ever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, prolongs life. Price Rs. 10. Doorweshi Medical Works. No. 8 Laharia Sarai. (Bihar).
M 1382A

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in two months, taught free by Post. December examination. Apply prospectus, PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3088

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Bandra, Turner Road, Motaframa Villa, 1st Floor, Electric Light, 8 rooms for any caste. Rent Rs. 125. Inquire within.
C R 3131

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—STOCKISTS to sell our Java Sugar. For terms please apply to Box No. 264 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3175

IF QUALITY, flavour and economic counts, then you should buy SWAN TEA at Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. sold by PERRY AND CO., Grant Road; and Dadar, Star Bakery Branches.
T R3169

HEIGHT INCREASE—WANTED Persons between the ages 10 to 45 willing to increase their height from 2 to 5" within 2 months. Success guaranteed. Particulars sent free. THE DIRECTOR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, Amritsar.
T R3036

DO YOU WANT MONEY? Then ask for monthly American Cotton Future Report. Fee Rs 40/-, 20/-, 10/-. Daily 5/-, 3/-. I. ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST MALADKAR, Opera House, Tram Junction. Girgaon.
S R3181

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES—An opportunity for half a dozen enterprising capitalists to purchase a fully equipped Cutlery factory worth over Rs. 75,000/ Cash one third down and balance by monthly instalments. Apply CONSOLIDATED TRADE & FINANCE CORPN., 43, Dharramtala Street, Calcutta.
T 1353

Property For Sale

DISPENSARY FOR SALE—Running dispensary at Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi for Sale on Favourable terms. Apply Messrs. D. G. DESAI & CO., Solicitors, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
N 1536

Loans

WANTED—Loan of Rs. 1½ lakhs on valuable tea Estate, Ootacamund. Apply to Box No. 263 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3176

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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NOTICE

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of two Preference and 20 Ordinary Shares Nos. 32607 32608 and 326061|70—326071|30 respectively, of The Hukamchand Jute Mills, Limited, in the name of Sukhdeo Sheojiram and Sukhdeo Kishanlal, has been LOST or MISLEAD. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, 39, Clive Street, Calcutta. Otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.
R3168

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to the general public as well as to our esteemed clients that our Bill Collector, Mr. Damodar Madhavji Thakur, ceased to be in our service from 1-9-30 and hence they are requested to take notice of this and make no payments to him on our behalf. And if in spite of this notice any one makes any transaction with him on our account he shall do so at his own risk and cost".

RANE LIMITED.
Prop., Empire Automobiles.
1352

Public Notices

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1930.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election, under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th September, 1930 to the 4th October 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1930.
1357

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for printing and supplying 300 copies of the supplementary volume to the general index of the records of the Corporation and the Standing Committee proceedings for ten years from 1917-18 to 1926-27 will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Thursday the 18th September, 1930.

The volume is expected to extend to over 1,000 pages and should be printed and supplied according to the sample to be seen in the Municipal Secretary's Office. The work must be finished within a period of six months and a complete proof of the whole matter must be supplied to the Municipal Secretary's office before order for printing off copies is given. The manuscript in original will be available for inspection during office hours in the Municipal Secretary's office and any further information required in this connection will be supplied by that office.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tender for printing and supplying 300 copies of the index to the Corporation and the Standing Committee proceedings for ten years from 1917-18 to 1926-27" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

The tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 which will be forfeited if in the event of the tender being accepted, the tenderer refused to execute a written contract.

In the event of the tender being accepted the contractor will have to deposit with the Municipality a sum so as to make up the contract deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender as security money for the faithful performance of the contract.

If the tenderer is a firm, it is requested that the names of the partners constituting the firm may be inserted while submitting the tender.

A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1930.
1356

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 12 noon, SATURDAY, 4th October, 1930, for the following works to be constructed in the capital of Bikaner State:—
   1. Legislative Assembly Hall.
   2. Theatre.
   3. State Printing Works
   4. General Records Office.
   5. Orphanage.
2. Tenders must be submitted on blank printed tender forms which are available on application to the undersigned together with printed copies of Estimate and Terms of Agreement on payment of Rs. 5 per set for each work which will not, under any circumstances, be refunded.
3. Drawings can be inspected during office hours in the Office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE STATE ENGINEER,
P. W. D. Bikaner State,
Bikaner (Rajputana).
29-8-30.
1546

Public Notices.

MORVI-RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1931, will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 6 p.m. of WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1930.

Tender form, along with the schedules, can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Morvi, on payment of Rs. 3 for Stores, and Re. 1 for Stationery, per copy.

Earnest money of Rs. 200 should accompany each tender which should be super-scribed. "Tender for Consumable Stores", or "Tender for Stationery', as the case may be. No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

Morvi, dated 26th August, 1930.
1502

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF KANTILAL LALUBHAI and MANHARLAL PANALAL Minors,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HIGH COURT SUIT NO: 1741 OF 1930

Messrs. MEGHJI HARIRAM a firm. Plaintiffs.
vs.
LALLUBHAI VIRCHAND and Others Defendants
Messrs. MEGHJI HARIRAM, a firm Petitioners.
To,
LALUBHAI VIRCHAND.
and
PANALAL LALUBHAI.

TAKE NOTICE that the Judge in Chambers in High Court will on the 12th day of September, 1930, proceed to appoint you or some other fit and proper person to be Guardian-ad-litem of the above two minors for the purposes of the above suit, unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment.

Dated this 21st day of August 1930

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 21st day of August, 1930.

Messrs. PATHARE and LILADHAR.
Attorneys for Petitioners.
Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY.
1355

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Ebrahimohoy Kurmallybhoy, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed proprietor and widower Deceased.
ABDUL REHMAN EBRAHIM of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, without the Town and Island of Bombay one of the Executors named in the said Will, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 20th day of August, 1930.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINCHEER & HIRALAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1354

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RATANSI DHARAMSI MORARJI, TRIKAMDAS DHARAMSI MORARJI and SHANTIKUMAR NAROTTAM MORARJI, carrying on business in the name of MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., have agreed to sell the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to our client.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, in the said immoveable property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, trust, mortgage, maintenance, possession, purchase, partnership, share, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known at our Office, at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED.

All that piece or parcel of freehold vacant land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of the French Bridge Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,860 square yards or thereabout, forming a portion of the land admeasuring 5,218 square yards and belonging to Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji and others and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3|8001 and 6|8002 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1554 of Girgaon Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2555 (6B) and Street No. 1 BBB, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society Building and partly by the other property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by the property of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and another, on or towards the North by the French Bridge Road and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1930.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1349

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Meadows Street Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS.

Every kind of household and office furniture, chesterfield suits, fire proof safes, harmonium, musical box, piano, motor car, electric novelties, very valuable real jewellery, etc., etc., TO-DAY (THURSDAY) the 4th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

VORA & CO.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Also
CHARLEY CHASE
Two-part comedy.

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Excelsior Theatre
Twice Nightly 6-15 and 9-45
The Picture You Must See!
JOURNEY'S END
A lesson to the generation that does not know war! The Characters are real.

CAPITOL FROM TO-MORROW FRIDAY SEPT. 5.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES!
THURS. Sept. 4 — AT 6-30 and 10 P. M. THE MYSTERIOUS LADY WITH GRETA GARBO and CARS HANSON
FRI. Sept. 5 — AT 6-30 and 10 P. M. CARDBOARD LOVER with MARION DAVIES

RIALTO CINEMA
From Saturday, September 6
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Matinees at 4 P.M. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

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Presents
VEER - RAJPUT
(RAJPUT CHIVALRY)
featuring
ZUBEIDA JAL KHAMBATA LOVJI LAVANGIA
Directed by NAVAL GANDHI

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REALITIES IN INDIA

Congress Ability "To Draft Feasible Plan" Of Home Rule.

Richard B. Gregg writes in the "Nation" New York.

The Simon Commission has made its report, and the Viceroy has told the Indian Legislative Assembly that that report is in form only a set of recommendations and that anybody may propose other plans. But the Viceroy omitted to point out the underlying psychological reality, namely, that the Simon report, by its manner of presentation and its completeness, has the field entirely in Great Britain, and press comments there make it clear that all parties are ready to accept the report scheme with but minor variations. It is clear moreover that the Indian groups outside the Gandhi-Congress camp cannot compose their differences sufficiently to put forward any clear-cut, comprehensive, workable proposals. If Indians come to the conference they will present only factional and incomplete proposals, and the British can easily play on their mutual suspicions and jealousies so as to prevent the formation of a solid Indian front at the conference. That means that the Simon Commission's scheme in substance is what the British expect to put into effect.

HOPE OF SURRENDER.

Furthermore, the Viceroy, by stating that the government intends to fight the civil-disobedience movement "with all our strength," makes it clear that there will be no representatives of the Congress at the proposed Round Table Conference. The Viceroy and the the government apparently hope that this party will surrender before October. If it does not, the Round Table Conference, if it is held, will be on the Indian side only a group of catspaws and beggars. Suppose that the Simon proposals, with minor changes, are adopted by Parliament. The Simon scheme is built on the assumption that a sufficient number of powerful Indian groups will cooperate in making it work. But it is clear that the present movement has stirred Indian nationalism to depths hitherto untouched. If Indian opposition in the past ten years has made the present scheme of government difficult to work, it will be tenfold more difficult from now on. If the Gandhi-Congress party continues with its present tactics after the Simon plan becomes law, the Viceroy and provincial governors will be forced to use the "overriding powers" provided in the Simon scheme, and the government will become completely autocratic and repressive.

Several Indian liberals and moderates have apparently been satisfied by the Viceroy's speech and are now ready to go to a round-table conference. But as they and their friends digest the situation more fully, it seems likely that may realize not only their own weak position but that the only way to gather strength is by joining Gandhi.

THE WIDENING ORBIT.

As the struggle proceeds, more and more Indians and more and more outsiders seem likely to realize:

1. That the Gandhi-Congress paty excels all other Indian groups in initiative, courage, energy, enthusiasm, greatness of purpose, strategy, determination, methods, and effective numbers. The fact that the Viceroy deemed it necessary to say in his speech that the government will fight this party "with all our strength" is a tribute to its power.

2. That a fully crystallized scheme of future government need not be formulated by the Congress party at present. Whatever comes must be an organic growth from the circumstances at the time of actual achievement of freedom. It cannot be manufactured in advance. Even though it was not adopted, the Nehru plan was sufficiently good to prove that there is the ability to draft a feasible plan.

3. That if the Gandhi-Congress party achieves success, it will do so only by having welded together a substantial part of all the groups which previously have quarreled among themselves, and hence, at the end of the struggle with Britain, the few remaining party disputes will be easily manageable.

4. That if the Gandhi-Congress party wins, its prestige in India will be so great that it can handle quite easily what little remaining Indian opposition there may be.

5. That organized, mass, non-violent resistance is a method of solving human conflicts which requires very great self-control, cooperation, discipline, and determination. These are not the qualities of disorder and what is known as anarchy. Therefore the substitution of non-violence, courage, and kindness in place of violence and fear as the ultimate basis of the state need have no terrors for timid souls.

6. That under British or any other outside government the communal quarrels will continue, whereas under the proposals and methods of the Gandhi-Congress party substantial unity and working harmony can be attained. The Congress has promised that no scheme of government will be put into effect by it which does not in advance satisfy all Indian communities.

7. That the Simon proposals, even if put into formal effect, are unworkable in the face of a fully aroused, energetic, well-organized, disillusioned, and determined national party such as the one which now exists.

8. That even if Mahatma Gandhi were to die, there are now so many Indians who understand his method and have practiced and become disciplined in it, and the desire for political independence is so widely and deeply felt by all groups in India—even in such an event Great Britain would inevitably lose political control over India.

The months between now and October will test the determnation and power of the civil resisters and the effectiveness of their weapon. These months will also indicate how adaptable is the British ruling class.

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

Boycott, Lancashire And Britain.

B.) (MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

The Report of the Balfour Committee on the Industrial Survey of England published in 1928 has given a complete review not only of the Textile Trade of Britain but also of the other metal and engineering industries as well as of Coal Mines. The various recommendations made and the schemes of rationalisation have been ineffectual in meeting the situation which has been created by world conditions of overproduction and lower purchasing power of the masses comparatively everywhere.

At the end of 1927 Mr. J. M. Keynes, Economist, summed up the position of the Cotton Industry as follows:—

"There were thousands of looms standing idle: two million spindles are silent, twenty million spindles are working three days a week. There are 40,000 workers unemployed and most of the rest are on half time. Four million spindles are under moratorium scheme for financial reasons. Shareholders are not only without dividends but are having to pay heavy calls on their shares. Banks are refusing advances and plant is deteriorating for lack of repairs owing to the lack of capital resources."

The financial situation is revealed by the following condition of Lancashire mills in 1928:—

Of the six hundred spinning concerns and twelve hundred weaving firms, 129 companies representing three-fifths of the total refloated companies in the boom period at the end of the war raised 50 per cent of their capital by loans for which interest is now to be found. The total purchase price of these 129 companies was 38 millions with half capital paid up and the remainder raised by debentures or bank loans. Two hundred mills were in the hands of the banks which had lent to the spinning trade a sum of about fifteen million pounds and nine-tenths of these mills were in the hands of four banks only. Fifty of these mills were absolute in equipment while the remaining one hundred and fifty more efficient in equipment were in a state of bankruptcy.

The remedies suggested include the formation of associations to stop price cutting and to secure better distribution of orders, improved methods of marketing, reduction of wages and increase of hours, writing off of loans by banks and devaluation of inflated capital. Short time working means less wages for the worker though the operative is not willing to have increased hours and less wages for full time working. The devaluation of mills and the writing off of loans by banks may relieve the situation a little while. The plan of forming distributive associations which is known as Rationalisation of Industry is a step in the capitalistic evolution of industries and such combinations, monopolistic in character, will lead to a national ownership of an industry. These are frantic efforts to continue large industries in the hands of private companies and must eventually lead to Nationalisation not merely in ownership but also in control. Even then the cotton industry is one for which the English section has no monopoly in the world and depends on other countries for the supply of cotton. It is not an industry with natural advantages as in America and India and has been built up merely by protective measures against the competition of India in the earlier days. The tendency of all countries is towards producing cotton cloth as far as possible and Britain must take steps to readjust and absorb its labouring population in other industries.

Since then these remedies have proved ineffectual for various reasons stated above and the position of the industry is revealed by the following statistical information:—

Italy and Japan are becoming strong rivals for the trade in a few classes of prints. Italy is chiefly interested in twill while Japan in drills, jeans and shirtings. In bleached cloths Lancashire continues to play the most important part though it is fast losing ground. The continued agitation for the boycott of foreign cloths since 1928 has had its effects which have been intensified in the current year by almost a total stoppage of further purchase since the launching of the Civil Disobedience Campaign.

During the textile strikes of 1928 and 1929 the production figures of Indian mills have gone down as will be seen from the subjoined table.

INDIAN PRODUCTION OF YARN AND PIECEGOODS.

Year	Yarns (crores of lbs.)	Piecegoods (crores of yds.) Mills	Handlooms.
1910-14	64.7	110.6	
1926-27	80.7	225.9	133
1927-28	80.9	235.7	130
1928-29	64.8	189.3	108
1929 (April-August)	30.0	241.3	140

Notwithstanding such shortage of production by Indian Mills foreign countries have not been able to send more as a result of the continuous Congress agitation for the boycott of foreign cloth since the passing of the Madras resolution of December 1927.

The following table makes clear the growing competition between Japan and United Kingdom in the various classes of goods during the last three years.

(In crores of Yards and Rupees).

	1926-27	1927-28	1927-29.
GREYS.			
From U. K.	58.9 (Rs. 15.24)	65.1 (Rs. 15.54)	58.2 (Rs.13.78)
Japan	13.5 (Rs. 4.22)	21.5 (Rs. 5.46)	24.2 (Rs. 6.01)
All sources	74.8 (Rs. 19.61)	87.5 (Rs. 21.24)	83.8 (Rs. 20.19)
COLOURED PRINTED OR DYED.			
U. K.	31.8 (Rs. 12.57)	35.2 (Rs. 12.59)	33.5 (Rs. 11.99)
Japan	8.6 ((Rs. 2.25)	10.3 (Rs. 2.63)	11.0 (Rs. 2.71)

During the strike periods of 1928 and 1929, more grey goods came from China including Hong Kong.

The following tables show the comparative position of United Kingdom and Japan with reference to the export trade in cotton goods to Indian during recent years.

COTTON YARN EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM TO INDIA.

Year	Weight (Million Lbs.)	Value (Million £)
Pre-War Average	30.0	2.5
1927	21.6	2.2
1928	21.7	2.4
1929	21.4	2.3

COTTON PIECEGOODS EXPORTED FROM UNITED KINGDOM TO INDIA.

Year	Total Quantity (Million Sq. Yards)	Total Value (Million £)
Pre-War Average	2,000	23.0
1927	1,652	31.1
1928	1,542 ...	30.4
1929	1,374	26.1

Classifying these total quantities in different classes of piecegoods the table will show thus for the above three years.

Year	Grey	Bleached	Printed	Dyed in Piece	Dyed in Yarn
1927	761	564	178	142	7
1928	624	588	174	147	8
1929	597	511	134	122	10

INDIAN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Year	Yarns (Crores lbs.)	Piece-goods (Crores Yds.)
1912-13	.04	.59
1926-27	2.66	24.3
1927-28	1.70	32.3
1928-29	.76	35.7
1929 (April-Aug.)	.53	26.5

The importance of the Indian market for British cotton goods will be seen from the following table:—

QUANTITIES OF PIECEGOODS EXPORTED FROM U. K.

(In thousand Sq. Yards.)

Countries	1926	1925	1924	1913
British India	1565242	1421392	1641941	3057351
Egypt	123873	2370008	198686	266623
China (Including Hong Kong).	177466	173391	292577	716533
Dutch East Indies	121745	191790	136188	304928
Australia	181122	169961	158601	167915
Argentine Republic	112576	158337	147901	199118
British West Africa	106681	152315	48481	144617

It is true that there are other British industries which export their goods to all parts of the world. In 1926 Britain exported cotton goods worth 158 million pounds out of [illegible] total exports worth 538 million pounds. During 1930 the [illegible] trade of Britain has dwindled much further on account of the Indian Boycott movement. The figures of unemployment in Britain have mounted up since December 1929 and the British Cabinet will have to realise that a contented Indian can give them better trade and better employment than a discontented nation dominated by England under the control of capitalist conservatives who wish to stick to political power in the selfish interest of a class in England who is keen in exporting their own savings without any regard for unemployment in England.

The following table will show the amount of capital invested abroad up to 31st December 1928 and income received from such capital during that year.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN and HIS MISSION

as enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to the great March in connection with Salt Satyagraha.

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BISHOP WHITEHEAD
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ROMAIN ROLLAND
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Price Rupee One, To subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1a.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS

Britain's Overseas Investment and Annual Income derived therefrom.

£000's)

Area of Investment	Capital	Income
Europe	113,000	6,050
America (excluding Canada).	149,000	7,014
Asia (excluding India)	93,000	4,677
Australia and New Zealand	521,000	23,744
Canada	102,000	3,872
Africa (including Egypt)	163,000	6,811
India	219,000	8,189
Other Colonies 40,000 1,539	1,400,000	61,896

In 1928 the total of new issues, according to the figures of the Midland Bank, was £143 million, which excludes all refunding issues. "Against this we had automatically available for new issues at least £22 million received from abroad. We, therefore, invested in new money abroad a sum in the neighbourhood of £121 million, compared with an amount in 1913 of £253 million at 1928 values. Of course, such a comparison takes no account of home savings, but it is safe to say that these also are probably smaller, and that in total therefore we are saving much less than before the War on this basis of estimates."

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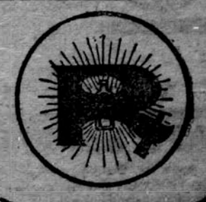
MADAN MANIARY PHARMACY, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)



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THIS old proverb clearly demonstrates the evil consequences of pregnancy on the mother's system. For the mother must provide the extra *Calcium* (lime) necessary for the building up of strong bones and teeth in her baby. If her diet contains this extra ... withdrawn for ... supply, the calcium is ... from the mother's bones and teeth.

Only by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, during these months, will you prevent Calcium deficiency and its consequences: general weakness, tooth decay, loss of hair in the mother—disposition to rickets, weakness of the bones, painful teething in the baby.

Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific form (a combination of Sodium lactate and Calcium lactate) in which the Calcium is easily absorbed and retained by the body.

"Kalzana acts efficiently in all conditions in which a lime food is required, because Kalzana promotes Calcium retention," writes the Medical Journal, "The Practitioner."

Protect the health of both baby and yourself against a dangerous Calcium deficiency by taking Kalzana regularly during the next few months.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Give Kalzana to your Children too. It will provide them with a healthy constitution and strong teeth.

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

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A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

for cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Affections, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Effectually cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

Be sure to ask for Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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What the People Say

THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL'S DISCLAIMER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention was drawn to certain statements contained in a letter that appeared in "The Chronicle" columns on the 30th ultimo under the caption of "Goan Emigration Inquiry". While I do not intend dealing with them in detail just now, I feel called upon to question the accuracy of at least one of them which refers to the case of Prof. Dharmand Kosambi.

I had occasion to refer to this case in the course of one of my articles published some time ago and the Consul-General for Portugal in India took exception to the statement that Prof. Kosambi was arrested and released in the Portuguese territory while he was leading the Shiroda Salt Satyagraha campaign. I replied immediately to the Portuguese diplomat and, while submitting a lengthy explanation of the whole situation, went even out of my way to make clear that the personal ulterior motives attributed to me were thoroughly uncalled-for and that it was highly improper that the unfortunate Goan journalists and publicists should have their lives made more miserable because British Indian journalists criticised the present military dictatorship in Goa.

The Consul's letter of contradiction had no relevant point in it at all and the original Press report of Prof. Kosambi's arrest and release was confirmed, later, by his son, Mr. Damodar D. Kosambi of the Hindu University:—

"The affair, as I heard it reported in Goa, was as follows:—Prof. Kosambi being in charge of the Chavni at Shiroda heard that 20 bags of salt bought and kept by our volunteers in Portuguese territory has been confiscated by the Goa Government. Entering Terakhol, he found that not only the salt mentioned, but also private stores of the commodity had been confiscated and families living in Terakhol put on a salt ration. While investigating the matter, he and his companion Mr. Manthalkar, Captain of Redi volunteers, were arrested by a minor Government official, and taken to Pernem. The Administrator was very considerate and allowed Prof. Kosambi to live with his fiends in a private family but nevertheless, under arrest. On the next day, May 8, 1930, he was politely escorted out of Portuguese territory."

I am not at all surprised that partisans of the present regime in Goa should exploit the Consul's "explanation" for "boosting up" that regime. But fairness demands that all the facts regarding this intriguing business should be published and I should feel obliged if Prof. Kosambi himself, who is living in this city just now, made a complete statement about the incident.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

THE "COOLIE" TEST IN JOURNALISMS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am highly flattered by the extravagant and (let me protest with due modesty) undeserved compliments Mr. Scrinzi pays me in the course of his letter published in these columns on the 30th ultimo and would be wanting in courtesy if I did not acknowledge them with gratitude.

BILE.

Seriously, I am amazed at the airs of arrogance and superiority that Mr. Scrinzi is giving himself when, instead of confining himself within the limits of ordinary newspaper discussion, he indulges in objectionable, 'personal' diatribe. He talks of my 'venom' and swaggers about with his 'condescension' as though one cared a broken castor-oil bottle how Mr. Scrinzi pampers his own, crude conceit! The insult, too, he hurls at pseudonymous journalists, generally, should be dismissed with contempt. But I cannot help discovering in Mr. Scrinzi's reference to the "coolie" and "High Court Judge" a psychological projection of his Fascist personality.

AND THE TEST.

I can quite believe that coolies have exchanged places with judges in Fascist Italy: but the process has yet to invade the field of journalism here. In the meantime, a "coolie" will write in the Press like a "coolie" that he is in life and I am speculating whether Mr. Scrinzi would submit 'his' writing to the operation of this criterion. The results of this test will, no doubt, be very startling for him.—Yours, etc.,

OSIRIS.

"IS INDIA GROWING POORER?"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have rightly pointed out the injustice which may be caused by the policy of the Government in reducing the salaries of the subordinates—while keeping the salaries of Officers quite intact. Mahatmaji, while dwelling on the systematic economic drain in his famous Ultimatum to the Viceroy had undoubtedly in his mind the fat salaries of our Provincial Governors, Commissioners, Collectors and other Barra Sahibs.

If Government are really earnest, they should first of all abolish allowances like the Compensatory allowance, Overseas allowance, discretionary allowance and other mushroom allowances. These allowances do not amount to only a "little money" and they press most heavily on the average taxpayer. Let us take two concrete examples of the salaries of two Officers of the Printing Department of the Government of Bombay. It may be noted that the much advertised pamphlet "Is India Growing Poorer"? was issued from the Printing Department of the Bombay Government. The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery in addition to his own salary of Rs. 1,200 gets overseas allowance of £25. His compensatory allowance and house-rent come to Rs. 195. The Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay in addition to his salary of Rs. 870 gets a Rubber Stamp allowance of Rs. 100. He draws a house rent of Rs. 225. In addition to this he gets 30 rupees a day from the Bombay University for University work. Yours, etc.,

S. K. GARUDAY.

E. D. SASSOON MILLS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to what is published about the meeting of the clerical staff of the mills of the E. D. Sassoon group, held in the Alexandra Mill, on the 25th inst., in your issue of the 29th instant, allow me to make the following statement in the columns of your paper.

The proceedings of the meeting in question have been correctly published in several of the English and vernacular papers of the 27th instant. These proceedings have since been formally confirmed in the meeting of the Committee appointed by the clerical staff of the E. D. S. Mills on the 28th instant. The undersigned would be too glad to furnish any information to the B. P. C. C. in respect to the proceedings of the meeting in question.

The object of the meeting was simply to find out some ways of averting the unemployment that would follow upon the closing down of the E. D. Sassoon mills on account of the Congress Boycott. The only possible thing for the clerks to do in the matter was to represent their sad plight from unemployment both to the Management and the Congress Boycott Committee and to request them to settle up their differences whatever they may be.

In such a purely innocent and uncontroversial matter, any sort of domination on the part of the one or the other members of the meeting was obviously out of question. Similarly any sort of discussion as to "the right of the Congress to boycott the Mills" would find no place in the proceedings of the meeting.

Therefore the correspondent of the B. P. C. C. is very wrong in publishing that Mr. Muzumdar and Mr. Raymond "questioned the right of the Congress to boycott the mills and that they tried to dominate the whole proceedings."

Further on the very face of it, it is quite absurd for a meeting of employees to pass a "resolution to go to the Agents and demand explanation from them for their (employees') plight and for not agreeing to the Congress terms." It is very strange, therefore, that the B. P. C. C. should have published that this resolution was passed in the meeting.

In line with the above misstatements the resolution stated in the concluding para of the B. P. C. C. publication was never passed in the form stated there.

Obviously the B. P. C. C. has been thoroughly misinformed on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. MAJMUDAR,
Secretary,
The Deputation Board of the Clerical Staff of the E. D. S. Mills.
Bombay, Aug. 30.

MANDVI WARD VANAR SENA.

—:o:—

Had No Part In Caste Dinner Fracas.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will please oblige us by publishing to clear a misunderstanding about Mandvi Ward Vanar Sena.

It is quite untrue that some men of Dasha Ashawal community had brought the M. W. Vanar Sena to the dinner at their Wadi on Khadak on last Saturday. The real account is as follows:

On the last Saturday Khoja Young Men's Association had invited the Vanar Sena for the flag salutation ceremony in the afternoon. So the Vanar Sena taking rounds in that locality came across the Dasha Ashawal Mahajan Wadi. As there was much crowd near the place, some girls who were marching in front entered the Wadi with the idea that the ceremony was being held there. Their captain Mr. Kapadia who is Jain Gujarati was in the rear of the "Sena". But as soon as he knew this he at once went inside the Wadi to bring back the Vanars. But some people caught hold of him and gave him a sound beating. Vice-captain, some boys and girls of the batch were also beaten. The injured were treated by Dr. Punshi Maishri. Then the Vanar Sena went for the flag salutation.

Further more we inform the public that Vanar Sena has no connection with the Congress and does not go to picket such dinners, when held.—Yours, etc.,

DWARKADAS B.,
for M. W. Vanar Sena.

BOMBAY LADIES AND SWADESHI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Ladies move for opening a Swadeshi Stores in Fort deserves full support from the public, as it will be the only one of its kind where everything Swadesi can be had and will be managed by well to do members of different communities. The said store is going to be opened in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Jewellers Ltd., on Hornby Road. Owing to the prominent position of the Stores and with ample public support this Bombay Ladies Swadeshi Stores will thrive and will remain there for good, catering for those who care for Swadeshi and will be a boon to indian public and an eye sore to die-hards.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

LIBERALS AND WORKING. COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a great disappointment to find the Liberal leaders who are so well known for issuing manifestos in this India's fight for liberty have remained silent regarding the arrests and conviction of India's great leaders at Delhi. It seems they are fed up with their so-called manisfestos or are busy fighting for the seat in R.T.C. or to their utter disappointment they must have discovered that they have no following of the country.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th August 1930.

"WARNING TO BANDRA RESIDENTS".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure in your issue of the 30th August last, the article with the heading "Warning to Bandra Residents" in which "Jalu" has mentioned that, "Rajan village has boycotted liquor for their annual St. Roque's Mass social gathering. I know many other villages made similar attempts. but did not succeed."

I may state that "Jalu" has made a needless mention without knowing anything about other villages. The Chuim (Bandra) residents in their annual meeting held on the 3rd August, at the outset the Chairman Mr. Joseph F. Fernandes proposed, after explaining briefly the present situation in India, that we shall do away with the liquor item this time, and after a long discussion the proposition was unanimously carried. On the strength of this a further proposition came foward that we shall also do aways with the social gathering; this too was carried out. So everyone after hearing the Mass, offered in honour of St. Roque at Mount Calvary on the 24th August, slipped away without having anything either hot or cold, and from this "Jalu" will note that the Chuim residents boycotted not only liquor but also the annual social gathering with great sacrifice.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR FLOWER.

SHRIMATI HANSA MEHTA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Having read to-day in your Sunday edition—Shrimati Mehta's life-sketch by Mr. G. S. Kalyanpur, I am prompted to write about one or two aspects of Mrs. Hansa's life which will show how very strange it is that she comes to be arrested as a law-breaker. It is entirely against her breeding, training and family traditions.

Her grandfather Nandshankar Tuljaram was the Minister of an Indian State, a great scholar, and the author of the famous book "Karanghela", the last Rajput King of Gujarat. Her father Sir Manubhai has a long record of service in the Baroda State where he worked in various official capacities before he became Prime Minister. Her uncle Mr. Vinayakrao is a Civilian and is at present a Secretary in the U. P. Government. So the family traditions of Shrimati Hansaben are official and cultural. Sir Manubhai even before he became the Prime Minister of Baroda was known for his expensive and stylish living and he has been living for several years in European style. He, being by nature excessively kind and a lover of happy family life, has been unusually affectionate towards his children and brought them up in great luxury and the best possible social and aristocratic environment. To those who know the family of Mrs. Hansa Mehta her joining the present movement came as a great surprise. Being brought up in official environment and of a reserved and proud nature, being accustomed to a life of luxury and ease she was hardly the lady fitted for the hard life of political leadership. She began with the social work of temperance and Khaddar propaganda and it would have been better if she had been spared for that. But the Government has been following a policy of indiscriminate and panicky repression and drawing into the fight even some of those who would not be there but for the way in which the Government is trying to crush the spirit and soul of the Indian nation.—Yours etc.,

D. S. THAKORE.

AID TO FAMILIES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent's suggestion appearing in Saturday's issue of "The Chronicle" on the above subjects is a welcome one and deserves sympathy from every patriotic Indian.

In this connection I remember to have read some paragraph in your paper a few weeks ago that the local Congress Committee had organised a Fund and a few Desh Sevikas were sent in the city to collect monies for helping the families of those volunteers who had voluntarily offered themselves in the service of the mother country. Nothing further is made known to the public in this matter. B.P.C.C. ought to inform the public the progress made by them in this direction so far, and to form a regular influential Committee consisting of representatives both of the B.P.C.C. and the public, as in these busy days it would be impossible to depend on the Congress Committee alone owing to various other activities. Looking to the urgency and importance of the subject, I appeal to the B.P.C.C. as well as to the leading philanthropic public of Bombay to start a general Fund for supporting to some extent at least, the helpless dependents of those sons of India who are at present locked up in jails merely for their having joined in the struggle for the freedom of Mother India.—Yours, etc.

S. R. K.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

SWADESHI CIGARETTES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter by "Inquirer" in your issue of the 30th instant, the "Camel" cigarettes are American. An excellent brand of Swadeshi cigarettes is "Minerva" gold tipped cigarettes manufactured by the "Standard Cigarette Co," Santa Cruz, Bombay. They are somewhat larger than the foreign cigarettes. I have smoked several hundreds and did not find one defective. At the factory they charge Rs. 11/4 for thousand.

As we are on the subject of Swadeshi articles I may also mention that an excellent soap is Kush, superior quality, manufactured by the "Ganga Soap Factory" whose agents are Messrs. V. C. Mahale, New Shantaram Chawl, Mughbat Lane, Post No. 4, Bombay 10 costs Rs. 1/4 per box of three cakes.—Yours, etc.,

G. SCRINZI.

The Last Word in Cement

KATNICRETE

THE RAPID HARDENING CEMENT

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building Ballard Estate, ... BOMBAY.

LADY PICKETERS IN SUBURBS GET 15 DAYS SIMPLE.

Gangaben Patel Prays For Magistrate's Conversion

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Shantiben Barfiwala and Mrs. Devlani Desai who were arrested on Tuesday for picketing at the Polling Booths of the Assembly Elections at Andheri, were sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment each by Mr. Fernandez, the Bandra Magistrate. They were given "B" Class and were removed to Thana Jail.

The Police Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown in opening the case stated that Section 144 was promulgated in the Andheri village, and was read out before the villagers. He submitted that the Congress Working Committee which recently met at Bombay had passed a resolution to boycott the Assembly and Council elections. In pursuance of that resolution the Vile Parle Satyagraha Chhavani organised picketing on Tuesday and prevented voters to go to the Polling Booths.

Questioned by the Court, Mrs. Shantiben Barfiwala pleaded guilty while Mrs. Gangaben Patel refused to take part in the proceedings, but stated for the sake of truth that she was unaware of the order, as she did not reside at Andheri. She picketed the Polling Booths as she thought that it was her duty to do so.

At this stage, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, as an independent citizen, with a view to help the Court, stated that he had two witnesses to prove that Mrs. Gangaben Patel was not present when Section 144 was read out. The Magistrate replied that she was supposed to know about it when she went to a village where an order was promulgated.

"NO JUSTICE EXPECTED IN COURT."

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, in her statement, said she and her colleagues did not expect any justice from the Court, because in the present system of Government no political worker had received any justice. India did not gain anything from the Reforms in the last ten years. On the other hand India has lost crores of rupees, and the National Congress has boycotted these Legislatures. On Tuesday they picketed in obedience to the said resolution of the Congress Working Committee. She was persuading the voters at Santa Cruz as well as Andheri not to give their votes. She was doing her duty to the country. If the Court considered it a crime, they pleaded guilty. They prayed that all those present in the Court might have that strength to break such laws. "Lastly", she concluded, "we pray that God may give you wisdom and strength to resign your job and do your bit to the country in her hour of struggle to attain freedom."

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them as above. Mrs. Deviani had a baby in her arm who too would have the experience of jail life as the mother had perforce to take the baby to the jail.

WORKERS' SHARE IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

—:o:—

Mass Meeting At Sewree

A mass meeting of workers residing near the New China Mills at Sewree was held on Wednesday night on the maidan opposite the Mills under the auspices of the Special Parel Office of the B. P. C. C Mr Abdul Majid of the Girni Kamgar Union presided and amongst the speakers were Messrs. Abdul Majid. Nimkar, brother of Mr. R. S Nimkar, Tavde, Sharma and Miss Krishnakumari Sardesai.

Mr. Abdul Rashid assured the workers that in the city of Bombay there was not one man in the B. P. C. C. who was opposed to the interests of the workers and they were as much concerned in the sacredness of the Red Flag as they were of the National Flag. He further emphasised that the workers should organise themselves and strengthen their Unions so that they could better support to the Congress and its programme that is before the country.

Mr. Tavde, as a working class conscious spoke in support of the movement started for the establishment of complete national independence. He was glad that the workers of Bombay were not misguided and were taking their legitimate share in the present fight which must ultimately end in winning Swaraj for India.

Miss Krishnakumari Sardesai reminded the workers that the fight for freedom could not succeed unless working classwomen joined its ranks. She looked forward to the day when working classwomen would be in the forward ranks of the nationalist movement.

Mr. Sharma of Punjab in a fervent appeal to the workers asked them to become Satyagrahi volunteers.

DON'T THINK IN COMMUNITIES

Mr. Abdul Majid in his presidential speech asked the workers to forget communities. As a Muslim he felt that tht duty of every Muslim was to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus so that with the help of the two great communities India may be able to govern herself by her own sons.

SALUTATION CEREMONIES BY NEW LADY-PRESIDENT.

Gala Function Attended By 50,000.

National Flag Salutation ceremonies were performed by Shrimati Ramaben Kamdar at Marwadi Bazar Motisha Chawl under the auspices of Marwadi Bazar Motisha Chawl Prabhat Pheri Mandal. There was a nice Band and the whole place was excellently decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

Mahatmaji's March from Sabarmati Ashram was shown and it was very impressive.

The function was attended by a number of prominent citizens and the place was visited by more than 50,000 persons.

Sjt. Ratanchand Punjabi and Sjt. Thakurdass had worked very enthusiastically to make the function a complete success.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME FOR THE COUNTRY.

—:o:—

Youth League Appoints A Committee.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Youth League was held on Tuesday evening at the League premises to consider the manifesto issued by about hundred members of the Indian National Congress, the Youth Leagues and the National Volunteer Corps demanding a radical change in the programme of the Congress based on the immediate economic interests of the masses and place a socialist programme before the country and urging upon the leaders to agitate for the establishment of National constituent Assembly to express the will of the nation for freedom. After a lengthy discussion a sub-committee was appointed to go through the manifesto and report to the Committee.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING AT KHAR

—:o:—

Eight Volunteers Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

KHAR, Sept. 3.

Eight Congress volunteers including four women were arrested this evening by the Bandra Police for picketing the liquor shop at Khar Road. They were removed to Bandra and are kept in the lock up. They will be placed before the Resident Magistrate of Bandra Md. Fernandes.

ARRESTED PICKETERS.

Following are the names of the arrested volunteers.

Srimatis Subhadra Dave, B. A., Jayadevi Dave, Shantabai Wandreker, Muktabai Baindur and Messrs. Harigupta Taswala (President of the local Congress Committee), Mansuklal Thakurdas Munim, Chandrahas Dave and Padmanabhan Nair.

ENFORCING VICEROY'S ORDINANCE!

—:o:—

Sergeant Snatches Away "Congress Bulletin" In Tram Car.

Shanker Gunaji, a newsboy, was reading a "Congress Bulletin" in a tramcar on Wednesday night. As the car neared Dhobi Talao, a European Sergeant came up to his seat and snatched away the "Bulletin." The Sergeant was in uniform.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Picketing Sewikas have to come to-day (Thursday) for picketing as usual punctually at the respective time assigned to them.

Mandvi Sewikas are requested to go to the Dispensary of Dr. Saraswatibai at the time assigned to them by Dr. Saraswatibai.

TAKLI PROCESSION.

Those Sewikas who are not on picketing duty, may join the Takli procession to start from Bhuleshwar Congress Committee on Friday morning.

GENERAL ROLL CALL.

There will be roll-call of all the Sewikas during the course of next week. Therefore those Sewikas who are not coming to Sukhanand's Dharamshala for their duty and if they fail to call at the office of Desh Sewika Sangh they will cease to be Sewikas.

Women wishing to do some national work, are cordially invited to come to Lal Baug, near Madhav Baug, Bhuleshwar to prepare slivers, etc., any time convenient to them between 12-30 and 5 p.m.

B. P. C. C.'S NEW MOVE.

—:o:—

Lady Volunteers To Picket Shops In Fort.

11 PICKETERS ARRESTED ON WEDNESDAY.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

The Bombay Satyagraha Committee has decided to send two lady Satyagrahi volunteers to picket the Fort area from to-day (Thursday).

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort area on Wednesday:—

Balwant Bhaburao Todkar, Dwarkadas Dayalji, Chunilal Bapubhai, Maruti Rajaram Gocke, Sayanna Ramaya Bhandare. Pandurang Dhakoo, Giraya Irappa Chandarkant Chaganlal, Bhavaneshwar Permanand, Ranchoddas Motilal Bhat, Shankarlal Mulji and Ranchodlal Manikial Patel.

THINK OF THE STARVING MASSES

—:o:—

Muslims Must Join Congress

A meeting under the auspices of the Mahim branch of the 'G' Ward Congress Committee was held on Sunday last, when Mr. N. J. Gour presided.

The President spoke of Sjt. Abdulla Seth as one of the disciples of Mahatmaji and eulogised his services to the Motherland. He also requested both Muslims and Hindu brothers to become Congress members and to abstain from the drink evil and to take to Khadi and Swadeshi.

THINK OF THE STARVING.

Sjt. Abdulla Seth in an impassioned speech narrated his experiences with Mahatmaji in Africa and appealed to the audience to think of the starving millions in India who had to go without a loin cloth to cover them and who had to spend days without food.

He requested the audience, especially the Muslim part of it to stop such a state of affairs by taking to spinning and supporting the Congress in all its activities, as it is the only true national organisation which stands for Indian freedom.

The next speaker Sjt. M. H. Cardre asked the audience why some Muslims were not taking part in the present movement. The reason was, he said, they were slumbering, but once they were awake and thought for themselves they would not remain silent. Quoting from the Holy Quaran he showed that the Prophet himself was a great apostle of freedom and had desired his followers to succour those in distress. Their brothers both Muslims and Hindus were in distress and it was the duty of every true Mussalman to go to their help.

Excitement In Congress House.

—:o:—

POLICE OFFICERS SERVE OLD ORDERS ON ALL AND SUNDRY

—:o:—

There was great excitement at the Congress House on Wednesday night as a result of the visit of some police officer at 7-30 p.m. It was at first supposed that this was the long-expected "rad" on Congress Office, and large crowds of people thronged outside the gates of the Congress compound which had to be closed to prevent the rush.

It transpired, however, that the officers had come to remedy the technical flaw in the recent prosecuton which resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Jamnadas Erunza Mr. Trivedi, the two Congress Secretaries, and Mr. Gazdar the Editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

It will be recalled that these three were acquitted by Mr. Khandalawala Magistrate on the ground that the prosecution had not proved that the accused had definite knowledge of the extension of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's prohibiting the publication of the "Congress Bulletin."

ORDERS SERVED.

To make this order "definitely known" to the B. P. C. C. and "War Council" members, C. I. D. Inspector Chowdhary and Kamat accompanied by Inspector Lyons went to the Congress Office with a large bundle of copies of two orders.

One of these was the Government notification dated 11th July extending for two months the prohibition order regarding "Congress Bulletin."

The other order was the recent-ished notification extending the order prohibiting parade drilling formations etc. by Congress volunteers on the Azad Maidan.

ORDERS SERVED ON EVERY-BODY PRESENT.

When the officer arrived at the Congress Office, the B. P. C. C. meeting was in progress behind closed doors considering the censure motion against Mr. Jamnadas Erunza. The officers, therefore, waited in the office, and handed the copies of the two orders to all and sundry that were present there.

The officers waited nearly an hour till the meeting was over at 8-30 p.m. As soon as the doors were opened, they distributed the copies broadcast among the members.

The extension order regarding the "Congress Bulletin" would expire on the 14th September.

The officer found it difficult to go out through the thick crowd of the people gathered outside.

INSPECTOR LYONS ESCORTED BY CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

But Inspector Lyons was left behind and in order to assure of his "Safe conuduct" he had to be escorted out by Congress volunteers through the smaller gate reserved for ladies, adjoining the Jinnah Hall.

FATHER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

Bombay Pays Tribute To Dadabhai Naoroji.

About a dozen speakers paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the G. O. M. of India Dadabhai Naoroji at a meeting held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening to celebrate his anniversary. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided.

GREATEST INDIAN.

The president in his opening speech said that the patriot whose anniversary they were celebrating was the greatest Indian of modern time. India at present was passing through most critical period and her men as well as women were suffering and sacrifice. They were all doing this for Swaraj which was the ambition of Dadabhai life. It was he who sowed the seeds and now the tree had blossomed. If they carried on the work the day would not be far off when they would taste its fruits. He felt sure that Swaraj was coming and nothing could prevent it. He appealed to the audience to keep the memory of Dadabhai Naoroji who was the father of Indian nationalism green.

CLEAN-LIVED LIFE.

Mr. Vimadalal said that it was given to a few men to live a life like that of Dadabhai. He lived a long life of ninety years and his private as well as public life was remarkably clean and he had an entirely spotless character. He led a very simple well-regulated and sacrificing life which could be an ideal life for every Indian to lead.

AMBITION OF HIS LIFE.

He was the first man in India to show that India was the poorest country in the world and its poverty was the result of foreign domination. He tried for all his life to improve the lot of Indians especially peasants. It was the ambition of his life to see Swaraj established in this country and Indians must see to it that that ambition was realised.

APOSTLE OF SWARAJ.

Mr. K. Natarajan referred to Dadabhai's presidential address at Calcutta Congress in 1906 and said that though some of his friends objected to the word "Swaraj" that he first used there he insisted on it. His last message to India was "Swaraj or Self-Government is your only hope" and the way to achieve it was to agitate, agitate and agitate. By agitation he meant spreading of information and for that he wanted to send trained missionaries throughout the country as well as to Britain. One of his contributions to Indian public life was that he inspired two great men namely Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi.

VASANTRAO DABHOLKAR PAYS TRIBUTE.

Sjt. Vasantrao Dabholkar said that in Dadabhai they could find the highest type of patriot. The best way to commemorate his sacred memory was not to pay him verbal tribute but to follow in his footsteps and to do the things he did. He appealed to the audience to join the Dadabhai Memorial Association in large numbers.

Miss Nawajbai D. Contractor said that though Dadabhai had passed his spirit was living and would continue to inspire every Indian.

Miss Banubai Hirji Khurshed Managing Secretary of the Dadabhai Memorial Association gave an account of the activities of the Association and appealed for help.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth made a fervent appeal to the Parsis especially the women, to boycott foreign cloth and especially all British goods if they honestly wanted to pay an homage to the departed leader. He paid a tribute to Mrs. Perinben Captain and Mrs. Goshuji Captain for their present activities and appealed to Parsi women to emulate their examples.

FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF G. O. M.

Mr. Soares, Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, Mr. Gordhandas Morarji and Mr. M. N. Talpade also joined in paying a homage to the G. O. M. of India and appealed to the audience to follow in his footsteps and to work for Swaraj by using Swadeshi and boycotting foreign cloth and British goods.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

THAKAR JETHABHAI VIRJI expired on Tuesday at 12 p.m. and his Uthamna ceremony will be performed to-day 4-9-30 at his residence at Girgaum Back Road at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their business on Friday the 5th instant, being the fourth Monthly day of Mahatma Gandhiji's incarceration.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

A meeting of the propagandist workers of the League will be held at the League's premises to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. All propagandist workers are requested to be present.

THE CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION.

The Classified Trades Exhibition run by the Deccan Merchants' Association at Madhav Baug commenced its second week yesterday. The demonstration of the national Wax movies is a great attraction.

The Swadeshi Electric Clocks by the Shastri Hall Factory evokes popular admiration.

Sample's India scale, which has been highly recommended by Acharya P. C. Ray in a certificate given several years ago, shows how a fine and accurate scale of the kind required by scientists could be made in India of absolute Indian materials.

Among the recent visitors was Her Highness Indira Raja Maharani of Cooch Behar, who expressed great pleasure in visiting an entirely Swadeshi Exhibition in the city of Bombay.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION PRESIDENT.

We understand that Mr. G. L. Kandhalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union has been lying in the Congress Hospital and has been medically advised to take rest for a week. He will, therefore, be unable to take any active part in public activities for a week.

"AZAD AKALI DAL"

The uniform for starting the above will be as follows:—

Black turban, tri-coloured handkerchief around neck, kirpan one foot in length, shirt, white pure Khaddar, pajama white pure Khaddar, chappal for foot. (In case of ladies black handkerchief on head, orange coloured saris and other dress as above).

Those interested should communicate with or see Dr. Ishar Singh Siddhu, 33, Lalla Building, Souter Street, Byculla, Bombay.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATION.

In celebration of Gandhi Day there will be a public procession at Bandra, under the auspices of the Village Congress Committee. The procession will start at 6 a.m. from the Committee's Office, at Old Patkar Blocks, and going round the main streets will return to the office and terminate there.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

All Mandvi (B) Ward National Militia Volunteers are requested to be present at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday) at Keshawji Building, Tram Crossing of Carnac Bunder when Captain Meherally will be present.

TARIFF BOARD TO HEAR EVIDENCE.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The Tariff Board in a Press Communique says:—

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence as follows on Thursday, the 4th September in the office of the Board in the Town Hall:—

10 a.m. Mr. Walchand Hirachand:—In connection with the sugar enquiry.

11-30 a.m. The Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency:—In connection with the gold and silver thread enquiry.

2-30 p.m. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay:—In connection with the gold and silver thread enquiry.—A. P.

—:o:—

"INDUSTRIAL SWARAJ."

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarney will deliver a lecture at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Industrial Swaraj and Tenant Co-partnership."

THE

SWARAJ POLICY

The Swaraj Policy is for every man whose monthly income depends on his salary.

Its great feature is that should at any time due either to loss of employment, illness or any other cause of financial stringency, you become unable to pay the premium due, the policy does not go into default or lapse, but remains in force for the full sum assured for several years, without payment of premiums.

Should death occur within this period, the full sum assured immediately becomes payable to your heirs. The premiums not paid by you are neither demanded nor deducted from the sum assured at time of payment.

THE POLICY EARNS ANNUAL PROFITS.

Applications for District Agencies invited

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET FREE

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

CONSULT.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. Ry.

For Radical Cure of

HYDROCELE

WITHOUT OPERATION

In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.

In BOMBAY—12th, 13th, 14th & 15th September

In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY HUSBAND

—:o:—

Hindu Girl Commits Suicide

Being tired of ill treatment by her relatives Parwatibai Waman Joshi, (18) a Hindu woman residing with her husband at Matunga poured kerosene oil on her clothes on Tuesday morning and set them on fire. Her screams for help brought a number of neighbours to her assitance who put out the fire and removed her to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died subsequently.

At the hospital she made a statement to the police that she was ill treated by her husband, father-in-law and brother's wife and being tired of their abuse and ill-treatment she poured kerosene oil on her clothes to bring about end of her life.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Pateli Swadeshi Bazaar.

LAST DAY.

To-day is the last day of the Pateti Swadeshi Bazaar organised by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha when it will be open to the public from 3 to 10 p.m. Among those who visited the bazaar yesterday were Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, Vice-President of the Share Bazaar Association. The musical programme included songs by Mr. Sharma which were much appreciated.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	11.23
To-day's Opening Rate	11.30
Difference	plus. 07
To-day's Closing Rate	11.38
Difference	+15

Broach Expectations A./M. Rs. 212.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	6.13
To-day's Opening Rate	6.06
Difference	—07
To-day's Closing Rate	6.15
Difference	plus. 02

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to Vegetarian Hindus, Monthly Rent Rs. 220, 185, for Permanent Tenants, in Raval Building, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.

Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1930.

LEST THEY FORGET.

—:o:—

Even in the history of India no elections to the legislatures have ever been such a farcical affair as the present. The Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times of India" wires: "The Assembly Election has passed off; it appears that about 30 per cent of the Mahomedan voters went to the polling stations while hardly two per cent of the non-Mahomedan voters exercised their franchise". Ahmedabad may be taken to be typical of popular indifference towards the election. And it is safe to say that, even at a liberal estimate, not more than ten per cent of the total number of voters have cared to visit the polling booths in India. Moreover, the abnormally large unopposed returns both to the Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures are a confirmation of the facts that the country had no interest in the elections and that the non-entities who, taking advantage of a deserted field, have sought to occupy it, do not represent even 20 per cent of their constituents. This unquestionably successful boycott of the Councils, in response to the Congress Mandate, illustrates the complete supremacy of the National Organisation in the country. Yet the Government propose to ignore its representative capacity.

For, says a Reuter's telegram: "It is understood that the Government intends to proceed with the Conference even if Congress leaders refuse to appoint representatives". This is evident from the telegraphic invitations despatched from Simla about a week ago. Indeed, favoured journals have already published the names of many of the chosen ones. This, however, is not surprising at all. The bureaucracy and British commercial interests must be protected and it would be impossible to do so if Government were—as Dr. Sapru would have said—to "mean business" on which the Congress insists. A Conference, without the Congress, would, therefore, be naturally more convenient. Hence Government's intentions. But we are a little amazed at the unedifying promptitude with which non-Congressmen are accepting the invitation to form the other party at the Round Table Conference. Their presence at the Conference may be an official tribute to their unpatriotic readiness to fill any breach. But it certainly cannot make up for the minor defect that they simply do not represent the country in whose name they would presumably speak and bargain in London.

The point need not be laboured. The Liberals themselves have described a Conference without the Congress variously as a farce and "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark—in other words an Indo-British Round Table Conference without India. The only question is whether they have forgotten that, on their own admission, they have never been in a position to speak for India or deliver the goods. We venture to remind them of this fact. Whatever the Congress may not be blessed with, it has the supreme and exclusive right to represent the Indian Nation. And we seriously advise what Mr. Fenner Brockway calls "the unrepresentative nominees of the Viceroy" to pause and consider two things: first, that no constitution will possibly succeed in the absence of India's consent, second, that by insisting on "representing" India in the teeth of the Nation's opposition they will be literally flouting the Nation's will and turning traitors to it, even as the new M.L.C.s and M.L.A.s are doing and with the same uncomplimentary consequences to their prestige.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

The Finance Member of the Government of India has at last perceived that there is an acute economic depression in India. The prices of the principal Indian produce are at phenomenally low levels and the plight of the peasantry is most miserable. The Finance Member diagnoses the causes of this to be world depression, and Indian unrest, or the Civil Disobedience Movement, as it is now fashionable to characterise the Indian agitation. Never a word of the sins of commission and omission of the Government of which Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, is such a leading light, presumably because the Government of which he is such a costly ornament can do no wrong, either in intention or in action. The moral of the nursery tale about "the House That Jack Built" seems never to have penetrated Sir George's mind and so we have to think only of world causes of depression, with Sir George's patent palliatives to annul them, and of the civic unrest to stand-by in case the palliatives proposed by him do not come to anything. A scapegoat must always be kept ready for the sins of our bureaucracy, which would be so efficient and universal as to serve for every occasion, and must at no point have even an indirect reference to the short-comings of the heaven-born race who do us the pleasure of bossing over us.

But, is the world-economic depression enough to account for all the depression noticeable in India? Are the prices in India of cotton,—a world commerce commodity,—at all on a par with the corresponding prices outside India? And if not, why not? That the Indian price-level is below world-parity; and that, that low-water mark is not explained merely by reference to world causes, Sir George and his friends seldom seem to emphasise. The Indian depression may be due, in certain commodities, to overproduction coupled with insufficient demand. But the intensity of the present depression is not to be explained away by such common-places. The depression, moreover, is not in any one commodity of world importance, which may depend for its prosperity or otherwise mainly on world conditions. Depression prevails in the Indian manufactures, which have hardly any importance outside India—while the commercial business of the country, internal as well as foreign, is almost at a standstill. In the case of the principal industry,—cotton manufacture—the conditions of late are, if anything, favourable to an easy recovery and boom. There has been given recently a very substantial protection to that industry, at the cost of a heavy burden on the consumer. The Government of Sir George Schuster, who are so glib with excuses that will not inculpate them, tried to foist upon that scheme of protection a clause of Imperial Preference, which would have ruined the progress of the industry sought to be protected, but for the fact that the political agitation in the country led to an intense wave of Swadeshism, which has put an effective ban on foreign cotton goods of all sorts. The Indian manufacturer is assured a practical monopoly of the vast Indian market, since even the dealers in foreign piece-goods have refused to order any more foreign stocks. In addition, there is a remarkable fall in the raw material of their industry, so that manufacturing costs ought to have been reduced most materially. Nevertheless our local industry shows little signs of revival; and Sir George blames the Indian agitation for the phenomenon! Is it the fault of the traders engaged in the cotton trade all over the country that the people will not buy any foreign cloth? Is it a fault of the mercantile world that the arrow of distrust in the present Government and its intentions regarding the prosperity of India has penetrated so deep into the Indian heart that they are prepared for any sacrifice that would win them Swaraj and are accordingly supporting the struggle whose weight rests in a heavy degree on their shoulders to-day? Crores worth of stocks have been held up which are impossible to liquidate, and this in turn makes it impossible to find the necessary finance for such other trade as there may be. Crores upon crores more of the liquid wealth of the country are taken up by Sir George in his celebrated expedient of the Treasury Bills, which is an unerring index of bankrupt finance. In the face of all this, how does Sir George expect the country to have anything but the acutest depression? And how dare he tell the world that the entire blame for this depression is unconnected with the doings of his precious Government or of his own financial policy?

The causes of the present depression being so deep, any palliative the Government may find convenient to suggest for their own unfathomable ends must be looked upon with the utmost distrust, particularly as in these suggestions, there is no hint of that change of heart, which would begin by assigning at least a portion of the responsibility for such depression to their own policy and doings. But Sir George would not permit us even to venture to mention the question of exchange and currency. Nor would he have a word breathed about the utter lack of sympathy in the Government, which has brought the Indian trading world to the verge of despair. In these circumstances, how can suggestions about co-operative marketing help to salvage the situation?

PUERILE CRITICISM.

—:o:—

The "Daily Gazette", Karachi's Anglo-Indian newspaper has at last felt the necessity of expressing its puerile wrath over a spectacle which it does not relish. Principal Butani of the D. J. Sind College has retained his popularity with his pupils and has shown by his wise handling of the situation when the Stree Mandal picketed the college along with other educational institutions that the policy of firmness coupled with requisite understanding of the national feeling of the students was the one best adapted to the circumstances. But great is his offence in the eyes of the "Daily Gazette". Does he not "publicly discant and write in the "Sind Herald" on the educational value of the Charkha" and did he not preside "at the opening of the "College National Service League"? And worse still did not a Nationalist Karachi journal refer to Principal Butani as "a sweet personality? The "Daily Gazette" calls upon the parents of students and the general public to demand from Principal Butani an explanation ... of his "policy with regard to the administration of the D. J. Sind College." We believe neither the parents of the students nor the general public will worry over Principal Butani's policy.

WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

Weather conditions unsettled in Bombay, Deccan and Central Provinces.

Light Lathi Showers in Calcutta.

Peace Depression moving towards Poona.

Picketing has been active throughout the whole of India, including the Indian States. Widespread light lathi showers have also occurred in and around Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and Bengal. Heavy showers are expected in the Punjab. There is absence of lathi in Upper Burma and the South Madras Coast. The chief amounts of arrests are Bombay 15 Calcutta 10, Cox's Bazar 18, Sialkot and Delhi 5, Rangoon Nil.

Forecast:—Arrests are likely to increase in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Central Provinces, Calcutta and North East India and decrease in Simla, Poona and the Madras Coast.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay except in Bikaner and the Western States of Kathiawar. Humanity was in excess in Azad Maidan, Central Provinces Forests and Delhi but is in defect in Kathiawar and the Indian States. The air is dry in the Western India Liberal Federation but is heavily laden with police in most of the areas. The lowest temperature was recorded at the Viceregal Lodge in Simla.

Grave Danger warning to Liberals:—The velocity of Congress wind 110 miles per hour. Hoist National Flag.

Weather at Simla:—Captain M. R. Jayakar of the S. S. Peace Maru who arrived in Bombay reports having experienced bad weather at Allahabad and Naini and a strong South Easterly wind heading towards Poona.

GANDHIJI ERA DIARY.

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We have received two copies of "Gandhiji Era Diary" for Samvat 1987, one in English and other in Gujarati, compiled and published by Nayan H. Pandya (110 Medows Street, Bombay). They are printed on Indian paper and are beautifully bound in Khaddar. Brief select sentences from Mahatmaji's speeches and writings, are given at the top of each page in respect of many vital matters in life, which should prove of value to every boy, girl, man or woman in India, no matter what his or her caste, creed or station in life may be. Every patriotic Indian should be proud of possessing a copy of this Diary. The English edition is priced at Re. 1| while the price of the Gujarati copy is fixed at As. 12|.

IN VISAPUR JAIL

—:o:—

Wadala Satyagrahis' Captain's Experiences

The following report is submitted by D. R. Trivedi, Capt. of the first Wadala batch released on August 30:

Before writing this I have gone through all the information already published including Visapur Jail Enquiry report. Of course, the facilities provided to us in jails were not worse than the millions of our countrymen have outside those four walls. If the average income of Indians is 7 pice per day, one and a half times the amount was being spent there for our lodging clothing etc. I cannot imagine what more hardships are expected in jail than we have outside in India. I refuse to believe that the Jail reports can awaken those who are not already shocked by the pithous condition of millions in India. We had no particles of stones in bread for the last fortnight. Bajri usually contained more, particles of stones and, therefore, it had been stopped, (possibly the Jail authorities could not find bajree cleaners inside or outside India) and replaced by 8 oz. rice (23 oz. when cooked). In the morning, a mixture of half cooked and overcooked dough. The measure of 10 oz. dal (4 oz. uncooked) was insufficient especially rice, but there is no alternative. The discipline of sitting on haunches with hands resting on toes and looking downwards at the latrines and for an hour in the evening before we are locked in for the night cannot be changed without changing the whole machinery of the Government. The new senior Doctor, knows how to lessen the burden of his work. He has almost emptied the hospital and is bent on keeping no more than 12 patients in the hospital. He and his junior have lot of other work to do, such as taking identification marks, weights and heights of all the prisoners, writing the hospital registers all of which was not done our admission owing to pressure of work. They are, therefore, unable to look after the patients although there are still no less than one-fourth of the prisoners suffering from dysentry. We had been fortunate to be supplied with Moonj mats for the last 20 days, and the brands on our backs and on our sides every morning we get up from our beds used to remind us of their presence. This mixed with the scratching sensation all over the body for the whole day used to let out some blood from our body daily. Mr. Longman the Junior Jailor is sick the Senior Jailor, Mr. Shankarrao Mukhedkar, neither threatens nor abuses any-body; he talks slowly and sweetly, but after the experience of 26 years of jail services, he knows the way of quietly sending the prisoner to separate cells and set him right there by his patent methods. To my opinion a slap or two of Mr. Longman on the spot was far better than such tortures in a lonely cell. Ours was the first party which was transferred from the Worli Chawls to Visapur on 2-7-30. We had, therefore, the fortune of suffering more. I shall try to give the detailed picture of occasional hardships and our hunger strikes later on. Out of 44 of us 34 have been reduced in weight 6 remained normal and 4 have increased by 1 to 3 lbs. This is according to the chart of our history tickets in Jail although the admission weighment was taken a fortnight after our admission. One of us had to remain only on one lb. milk daily for the last one and half months. 5 came out sick to be admitted direct to the hospital. There are now 826 Satyagrahis left there after our release out of which 367 will be released before the 9th of this month. 4 are in Ahmednagar Civil Hospital for long.

SWADESHI ON THE STREETS.

—:o:—

EDUCATION IN SIMPLICITY OF BEAUTY.

By KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.

Events inspire. And, if you know and know how, events educate. As individuals, you would scarcely recognise them. As glimpses and visions of daily reality, you could not believe your eyes. What was it that wrought the miracle? What was it that opened the unbelieving eyes? Events. Fortunately, events are beginning to be daily incidents. In all localities, along highways and by-ways, at the junction of roads and streets, on the pavement, in trams and railways and at every curb and corner, one sees daily the hitherto familiar tinsel-laden, rigidly moulded, disfigured maid, man and woman, school girl and children and college flapper, translated, transformed, beyond recognition. Their hard lines, the harshness in their features, their angular attitudes, forced empasis, violent demeanour and wooden gait have, all, almost disappeared. The border is converted as a band. The "sari" is just one simple statement in colour. The sandals are the sandals. They re-assert their position unchallenged by ages. Is it possible that you are on a journey? Is it possible that the wayfarer rediscovers, right in front and around his eyes, in the daily incidents and daily surroundings, the colour of the Kangra painters, of the Jaipur enamels, of the Mughal miniatures and inlays, of ancient jewelled ornaments and folk and homecrafts? Is it possible that the long-lost rhythm of Indian sculptures and architecture has been recovered? Is it possible that the unsurpassed vitality of the Ajanta fine is only a record of what now you begin to see as the survival in daily life, living bodies, surroundings, from times more ancient than Ajanta, of times as ancient as India? Could the eyes disbelieve the glimpses and visions of living realities?

NO EYES.

After all, it is the old, old, question of eyes and no eyes. Probably, there are those who have eyes and will not see. None so blind as those who "will" not see. But there are those an overwhelming number, I believe, who have eyes and the will to see but cannot see. Of such is the region and realm of the "educated," the "intelligentsia," and the hundreds and thousands and more who follow the community of "advanced" and "progressive" blindness. They have been systematically robbed of their vision and sight. The infection begins in the nursery and does not end either with the post-graduate Universiay thesis and sermons or even with the "advanced" researches of antique scholars.

"FANCY" VULGARITIES.

A Parisian met me, some years ago, in the vicinity of the fort at Delhi. He was not a tourist. I could see that at the first glance. He was not the professional amateur who deals in "Oriental" mysticism. He had not read much either of Indian philosophy, art or culture. He was an artist. And, he had read enough and knew enough to obtain what he wanted. "See, look," he pointed at the miniature sketch of the ornament he had found and drawn in the miniature sketch book flattened on the back of the camera. "Designs, designs, designs and colour I want. Europe all exhausted colour, designs. You understand?" I did. He had both eyes and intelligence, and, judgment. He used the camera for the "idea", the sektch-book for "minute motifs." "But colour." He did not finish the sentence. His tragic gesture of despair was more significant than any finished sentence. He could not carry with him the colour of India. Two years afterwards, I saw his handicraft on the person of one recently arrived from Paris. Three years afterwards, I saw it carricatured, enfeebled, cheapned in the "fancy" shops along Hornby Road and, subsequently, at Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar. Soon, every new arrival from the presumably benighted mofussil was captured by the "latest rage." That is how the cycle of "advanced" fashion runs. Form and colour taken by seeing eyes from India to Europe, exported to India for eyes that cannot see. Note carefully its direction. It will help you to understand how the trade in "fancy" vulgarities thrives.

SERVILE MIND.

If you notice the direction carefully you will be able to understand also how the servile mind works and robs the eyes of its sight and vision and judgment. Another little instructive episode will, perhaps help you to mark the direction more clearly. I have, in many homes, spoken about and explained the form and design of an Indian ornament for the arm known in Gujarat as "Vank." I have seldom been able to evoke anything more respectful and permanent or fruitful than tolerant, benevolent, friendly smiles. Remember these homes have been reputed for their drawing-room" "grace" and "elegance" and "re-

(Continued on page 7.)

BOYCOTT AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

—:o:—

A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED.

(BY "CASIMIR JEUNE".)

"The human fingers have woven this cloth....."—I cannot evoke the fluency of his words at this length of time: but the agonised look and the gestures of horror and pity that accompanied it haunt me still as an image, a symbol, of that human spirit which broods above the battle-cries of conflict.

THE HUMAN FACTOR.

What a contrast? I am saying to myself when I read of Dr. S. K. Vaidya's experience with his University colleague who jeered at the former's solicitude for Indian industries and brought on a flow of patriotic fervour. The man who pleaded to me for the silent myriads of humanity, men, women and children, who shared our common sorrows and paid in personal, pathetic suffering for some of them, touched the core of reality when he emphasised the human factor which the short-sighted theorists and political philosophers chose to ignore. He struck the essential Gandhian note which is drawing to itself to-day the forlorn hopes of the world's suffering humanity. One can understand why that fanatic, Stalin, denounces Gandhi as "an ally of world Capitalism seeking to stabilise its position" when, as a matter of fact, the Dictator of the U. S. S. R. is already deserting his Marxist position by offering to flirt with the Imperialist European Powers.

THE SENTIMENTALIST.

I could have said to my friend and colleague: "But my dear fellow, machinery weaves the cloth that you and I are asked not to buy": and he, with his usual brilliance, could have easily met my argument. Of course, it was agreed between us that it was a question, essentially, of choice between the lesser and greater evils; and he was certainly expressing what everyone who possessed imagination felt in emotional experience. It was not Dr. S. K. Vaidya's patriotic sentimentalism —"the rhetorician deceives his neighbour, the sentimentalist himself". And rhetoric was, for us, a commercial commodity, professionally speaking. My friend felt what many a gallant German soldier felt with his heart filled with nausea, disillusionment and pity, if the records of war-experience are to be trusted. Whom were they fighting? Who had established those horrible human slaughter-yards? Were they enemies—the unseen, innocent young men against whom were directed the weapons of destruction, of the hell of suffering?

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE.

My friend was a journalist of very rare abilities and, as a rule, he has "gone under" like any other man of his class—that of men with ideas and high intellectual culture which become hateful even in a newspaper-office. He knew what suffering meant, he had seen life. He had seen something of the life of the European workers for whom he pleaded: he had probably moved amongst them. It is necessary to point out that the movement of Indian Nationalism is not based on the principle of racial hatred, or, for that matter, class-hatred such as forms the basis of the Communistic European movements that are directed against the bourgeoisie. Racial bias is just one of the weapons of Imperialism and if we are to fight the supporters of that system effectively, we should do so without employing their weapons. Nationalism may have, as is happening in India, a very restricted sphere of activity and perspective. It is an elementary political freedom that forms the immediate objective of this Nationalism. Boycott is just a political, not a sentimental, weapon and we shall see that its effect is not spoilt by encouraging sweating or exploitation of labour in Indian industries. Indian Nationalism must steer clear of the danger that a subtly poisonous mechanistic civilisation has brought into existence.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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An Important Admission.

It is the fashion in circles hostile to India to lay the blame for every evil at the door of the Congress. Indeed, so virulent is the anti-Congress bias that even terrorist activities are traced ultimately, if indirectly, to National movement, completely ignoring the history of the last ten or twelve months, which will clearly show that Satyagraha, so far from encouraging terrorism and violence, has proved the most effective check on them. But "friends" of India who affect horror at the fiendishness of the Congress would do well to note the significant admission implicit in the following: "The report expresses the view that generally the enthusiasm for the Civil Disobedience movement is declining, but as its failure becomes more pronounced, the activities of those who favour violence are likely to increase." The Report is the famous "weekly appreciation" by the Government of India and we need hardly assure our friends that it has the reputation of never sparing the Civil Disobedience movement.

Success Of The Boycott.

There is another very significant admission in the Report. Of course the Congress movement has failed—at least it is or is shortly expected to be in the process of failure—"but the boycott of foreign goods still continues and remains the main success of the Congress." Making allowance for caution and careful moderation—virtues, very desirable in every Government—we can safely conclude that the boycott is succeeding very well indeed. In this connection we invite particular attention to the views of Chaudhry Kaliquz Zaman, the Acting President of the Congress, regarding the boycott as the principal item of work before the whole nation. "The result so far achieved was greatly encouraging, but there was scope for stiffening it." We have no doubt about the Nation's response to the call of the President. The boycott tells. It cannot but tell.

"Tortuous Problem."

In the "Monthly Magazine", an influential American periodical, Mr. Nathaniel Peffer, an American publicist, discusses boldly the problem of the "troubles" of his country in the Philippines and in Nicaragua and the difficulties that Britain is faced with in India. He wishes "every empire that has a disaffected dependency" realised that the "white man's adventure in world conquest has now become a drab reality." He remarks: "Much of it was tinsel. The glitter is gone. What now remains is dross, but the price has yet to be paid." To those in Britain who talk of a "re-conquest" of India, he has a word of advice to give. They should not forget, he says, that Britain's problem in India is concerned "with the ability of British business to retain its balance and of the British workingman to hold a job." That is why western Powers with "territorial possessions" are faced with a "tortuous problem". If they fail to solve it satisfactorily they will not only have to pay the price, but pay it with "accumulation of interest that may prove ruinous."

A Brilliant Case.

Harbaus Lal Bhatia, a very dangerous revolutionary in embryo—has been arrested in Sialkot (Punjab) and clapped in prison for four months. He is the President of the Children's Bharat Sabha and is 10 years of age. It is evident that in the "fulness of time" he would have attained the Navjawan Bharat Sabha stage. And who knows the next step would not have been in the direction of the leadership of the Congress—with disastrous result to the country. We are, therefore, relieved that a mischief has been discovered and nipped in the bud. Indeed there are other instances also which all go to prove that Punjab officialdom believes in catching them young. An alert foresight is of the essence of administrative efficiency. We heartily congratulate the Punjab Government.

WAR ON CONGRESS.

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Picketing Ordinance Not Enough.

N. INDIA CHAMBER WANTS MORE DRASTIC ACTION.

To Save European Traders.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, September 3.

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, which is a mixed body of European and Indian businessmen in the Punjab is urging strong action in dealiig with the Civil Disobedience movement in the country. Letter has been sent involving the attention of the Government to "the very grave situation facing the shippers and importers as a result of the general repudiation of contracts by dealers in India in consequence of the Boycott Movement, enforced by picketing." "The Chamber consider that the movement has resulted in the total stoppage of trade. They did not make any representation earlier as they held the movement would subside before it was too late, specially in view of the measures adopted by the Government, in particular the application of the Intimidation Ordinance to the Punjab with a view to prevent picketing." Unfortunately, inspite of those measures, the Chamber says, conditions continue to go from bad to worse and the trade to-day was nearly at a standstill. The business community thus owing to the general repudiation of contracts finds itself faced with a crisis exceeding in seriousness to that of 1920-21 and in consequence hundreds of firms in India are threatened with ruin or disastrous losses. The state of affairs is so unique that in the prevailing conditions businessmen are powerless to protect themselves. The ordinary course of procedure for obtaining redress, namely, through the channel of the law courts not only does not offer a remedy, but is also impracticable. One reason and the the most important one, is that in the majority of cases the value of the contracts involved represents more than the entire fortune of the firms affected and they, therefore, could not afford to wait for years to realise their money.

COMPROMISE NO SOLUTION.

The fact that it requires years to obtain and execute a decree need not be stressed. Furthermore, litigation to the extent necessary would be impracticable. It would mean each of the firms affected filling hundreds of law suits at one and the same time against dealers distributed all over the country, a task well nigh impossible and so costly that even those who could afford it would be disinclined to make the outlay—nor is a solution to be found by compromise. Owing to the complete paralysis of trade the circulation of money has ceased and dealers have all or at any rate greater part of their capital locked up in the stocks and owing to the existing state of affairs have already been financially considerably weakentd. Finally, realising that the repudiation of contracts is the attitude that has been adopted generally and particularly in Northern India and Bombay, it may safely be predicted that under these conditions at no time will they be prepared to fulfil their obligations or only do so against such concessions as would mean either ruin or crippling losses to shippers and importers. It is the opinion of this Chamber that the revival of trade can no longer be brought about in time to avert the crisis threatening the business community in consequences of the repudiation of contracts. In any case it is more than doubtful. This Chamber has considered every avenue whereby the impending crisis may be averted, but has been forced to the conclusion that relief can come from the Government alone. This Chamber now begs to submit that the urgency of the matter admits of no delay. The great majority of firms are involved and means of many are not equal to the long strain. Immediate action on the part of Government is, therefore, imperative.

"CONGRESS TYRANNY."

This Chamber begs to remind the Government that the crisis that has arisen and is threatening the businessmen in hundreds with extinction—men who have devoted a life-time of labour to the building up their business—is no ordinary trade crisis but one entirely due to what may be termed "War measures" of the Congress. It is by their tyranny that the present state of affairs has been brought about. It would appear to be the paramount duty of the Government to prevent this tyranny and resultant disasters to particular section of the people. If the ordinary laws and powers are not sufficient for the purpose we respectfully submit that the case arises for the Governor to act in conformity with Instrument of Instructions with which the King specially empowers him. In conclusion, it is deemed incumbent on this Chamber to call the Government's attention to the extremely unfavourable impression created at "Home" and on the Continent by the state of affairs prevailing in this country, as a result of which the credit of India has suffered a rude setback and confidence in Government's ability effectively to protect businessmen and uphold their rights being profoundly shaken."

WALK OUT IN DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

Protest Against Leaders' Arrests.

PRESIDENT RULES OUT ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(From A Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 3.

On a motion moved by Sheikh Abdulla, the Delhi Municipality unanimously adopted a resolution placing on record deep sense indignaton at the attempts made on lives of police officials in Calcutta and Dacca, and expressed sympathy to Mrs. Lowman.

Sjt. Deshbandhu proposed and Mr. Asafali seconded that the business of the house be adjourned as a protest against the Government's action in declaring the Working Committee of the Congress unlawful and sending to jail members of the Working Committee. Mr. Layard, Deputy Commissioner, who presided disallowed, the motion. Sjt. Deshbandhu, the pointed out that on similar occasions in the past the Chairman used to take the sense of the mouse and urged that Mr. Leyard should follow the precedent. Mr. Layard however, overruled the objection thereupon ten Hindu members and one Muslim member (Asafali) walked out of the meeting as a protest against the action of the chair. After this walk-out the regular agenda of the meeting was gone through.

STUDY IN CONTRADICTIONS.

—:o:—

Asaf Ali And Desh Bandhu On Walk-Out.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3.

Messrs. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law and Deshbandhu Gupta, Director of the "Tej", two prominent members of the Delhi Municipal Committee in a joint statement to the press on to-day's walk-out in the Municipal Committee Meeting said:—"The procedure adopted by the Chairman in summarily disallowing the adjournment motion proposed by Deshbandhu by way of protest against Government's action in declaring Working Committee unlawful and goaling members of the Working Committee on the one hand and allowing Mr. Abdullah's resolution (moved out notice) condemning the attempt on the lives of Mr. Lowman deceased and Mr. Hodson, on the other, is a study in contradictions. The first was disallowed on the ground that the matter was extraneous and beyond the jurisdiction of the Municipality but how on this principle the second resolution could by any stretch of even official imagination be brought within the proper function of the Municipality is left to be guessed by those who know how the official mind wallows in contradictory principles.

THAT OFFICIAL MIND!

We have protested against the arbitrary disallowance of adjournment motions on more than one occasion and as a result of these protests on two previous occasions when the Vice-Presidents happened to be in chair the question of allowing the motion was put to the House in the ordinary course but the official President, disregarding precedents, thought it fit to deal with to-day's adjournment motion arbitrarily and summarily. It throws a flood of light on the official mind, further, when we notice within a minute of this ruling another resolution moved of which there was no previous notice and which was flagrantly beyond the functions of the municipality on the very grounds on which the first was disallowed and the official President sweetly swallowed it. All we can say is that none can be deluded as regards the plea of the authorities that they mean to keep Municipal Committee within statutory limits even according to their own principles. The long and short of the whole incident is that the official mind is definitely closed against every voice that may lead it back to sanity. In this particular instance the official President glaringly stultified himself. We may, however, note here that in so far as the second resolution is concerned, according to our view it was as much within the proper functions of Municipal Committee as the first but we hold either both of them should been allowed or both disallowed. On the same principle, further, we would like to make it clear that as adherents to the creed non-violence, our attitude in regard to the second resolution needs no re-affirmation.

ONE MORE PEACE-MAKER.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar who was specially summoned to Nainital to take part in the peace talks and who is now at Yeravada on the same mission.

BROMLEY BYE-ELECTION

—:o:—

Conservatives And Liberals Lead

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Bromley bye-election has resulted as follows:—

Campbell (Conservative) 12,728 votes.

Fordham (Liberal) 11,176.

Redwcod (United Empire Party) 9,483.

Ashworth (Labour) 5,942.—Reuter.

SOCIALISM PRESUPPOSES SOCIALISTS

—:o:—

Mr. Clynes' Cliches

LONDON, Sept. 3.

"Unemployment marchers" who secured entrance to the gallery, interrupted Mr. Clynes when he began his speech at the Trade Union Congress at Nottingham to-day and were removed resisting amid tumult. Mr. Clynes said he did not know whether we would get complete socialism in our time but we were getting Socialism all the time in one degree or other. It was impossible to have socialism as a scheme of life until there were millions more Socialists in country. It could not be imposed by force from the top. Mr. Clynes added that Government was awating the opportunity to reverse the Trade Disputes Act.—Reuter.

INDORE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY.

—:o:—

Titles Conferred On Prominent Citizens.

(From A Correspondent)
INDORE, Sept. 3.

In His Highness Maharaja Sahiba 23rd Birthday Darbar to-day, the title of "Rao Raja" was conferred on Rajyabhushan Raibahadur, Sir Seth Hukamchandji and the title of "Rajyabhushan" on Raibahadur Seth Hiralalji Kalyanmalji.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "HINDU-JYOTI".

A security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded under the Press Ordinance from "Hindu-Jyoti" a Gujarati weekly, by the Bombay Government. It is understood that as the Publisher will not pay the security the paper will cease its publication.

COSTES LANDS AT CURTISSFIELD

—:o:—

37 Hours 18 Minutes After Leaving Paris

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Messrs. 'Coste' and 'Bellonte' were reported early this morning to be 85 miles west of the 'Loop Head', Ireland.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

New York.—A message from the St. Pierre says that the Question Mark passed over south of the St. Pierre at six this morning, eastern summer time. Mr. 'Costes' in communication to the St. Pierre by wireless reported that all was well on board and added that the plane was making for New York via Canso, Novascotia.—Reuter.

Later. Mr. 'Costes' landed at Curtissfield at 12 mintes past 7 yesterday evening, local time. 37 hours 18 minutes after leaving Paris.—Reuter.

LATER.

A perfect landing ended the first aeroplane flight from Europe to the United States. Mr. Costes made a hazardous westward trans-atlantic crossing in less than four hours longer than the flight from New York to Paris accomplished by Mr. Lindberg, who was among thousands waiting at Curtissfield to welcome a Frenchman. A heavy thunderstorm had just cleared and the dusk falling when a scarlet Breguet biplane flashed into view. Messrs. Costes and Bellonte had prepared for flight since 1927. They left Paris for New York in July 1929, but were forced to return on account of the strong headwinds.—Reuter.

MR. TAMASKAR SENTENCED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)
DRUG, Sept. 2.

Vishwanathrao Tamaskar pleader Secretary, Tahsil Congress Committee Bematara District Drug was arrested and convicted yesterday to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 3 Police Act of 1922 and 117 Indian Penal Code and Rs. 200 fine and three months' further rigorous imprisonment in default.

INQUEST ON DEAD ASSAILANT.

—:o:—

Evidence Of Tegart And Police Members.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

"Death was caused as a result of explosion of bombs thrown either by the deceased or by Dinesh Chandra Majumdar or both at Sir Charles Teggart in pursuance or a criminal conspiracy between the deceased and Majumdar to cause Tegart's death" was the verdict returned at Coroner's inquest on Anuj Chandra Sengupta who died on the morning of August 25 in Dalhousie Square.

Major Mallaya, Police Surgeon who made the post mortem examination of the body of Anuj deposed that the deceased had number of wounds all over the body. Death in his opinion was due to haemorrhage from femeral artery above the gorin. He found metal pieces in many wounds; the metal, he thought, was alluminium.

Sir Charles Tegart who also deposed said: "I remember that on August 25 when I was coming in my car towards Lall Bazar, when the car came opposite to Harold and Company I heard a loud explosion from the left side of my car and realized that it was a bomb I stopped down to take my revolver which was at my feet. Just then I heard another explosion on the other side. I directed the driver to turn the car which he did. I saw some people ruaning in the direction of Dalhousie Institute. I got out of the car and noticed a young Bengali stagger and fall against the railings of Dalhousie Square. I walked up to him and found he was alive but unable to speak. He was bleeding. I ordered the sergeants to remove the man to Lall Bazar Headquarters, then returned to the spot where the bomb was thrown. On returning to Lall Bazar I found that the man had been bleeding on the pavement and that he had expired. I also saw a youth arrested by constables who gave his name as Dineschandra Majumdar." Sir Charles then identified Dinesh with whom he said a loaded revolver with four spare rounds, one libe bomb, a cigar and some five rupee notes were found, while the deceased possessed two live bombs and a fully loaded revolver. Sir Charles then identified a photograph of the deceased.

Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, next examined said that he found a Bengali lying in a pool of blood. The man was dead. He found a revolver which was removed while Dr. Sheldon removed bombs from the deceased.

Other witnesses including members of the police and a European Mr. J. B. Hennin said that after the explosion they found two men running, one of them a bit taller than the other bleeding from the lower part of the body. The shorter man was smoking a cigar. The witness could not identify the photo of the deceased but he recognised Dinesh.

The brother of the deceased was also examined.—A. Press.

—:o:—

RESPECT TO MEMORY OF MR. LOWMAN

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Reference to death of Mr. F. J. Lowman, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, was made in the District Courts of Midnapore and Faridpore where leaders of the Bar condemned in strong terms the dastardly crime that had been committed. Special tribunal at Chittagong did not sit to-day while that at Midnapore rose earlier yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased officer.—A. P.

MR. ERIC HODSON.

—:o:—

Improvement In Condition

DACCA, September 3.

The condition of Mr. Eric Hodson again show signs of improvement. Temperature which was 103.4 yesterday come down by two degrees.

INJURED MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Fifty-one injured medical students are progressing well in Mitford Hospital, one of them Dayamaya Bhattacharyya arrested yesterday and remanded in Hajat. Son of R. K. Dass who was arrested in connection of possession of revolver was released on bail yesterday.—A. P.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RELEASE MISSIONARIES

—:o:—

Chinese Afraid To Stay In Red Territory

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Peking.—The troops sent to release the English missionaries, Misses Harrison and Nettleton, who have been held as captives by bandits in Fukien, have returned without success. They, however, brought back an American, Father Grace and also 5,000 Chinese who are afraid to remain in the territory ravaged by Reds.—Reuter.

DEFENCE STATEMENTS IN RAILWAY BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Labour Leader Aepudiates The Cult Of Violence.

ECHO OF G. I. P. STRIKE

Contradictory statements were made by the accused in the Railway Bomb Case when further hearing was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Broomfield at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Messrs. M. M. Thakore, N. H. Jhabwala, and G. G. Mahadevia are defending accused Nos. 3, 4, and 5 respectively. Mr. Frank Oliviera with Mr. Ghaswala appeared for the Crown.

AN ACCIDENT.

The first accused Shirazuddin Hafizuddin stated that he was arrested after the bomb explosion at Byculla in which both his hands were injured and his clothes burnt. On April 9, he purchased certain chemicals for the manufacture of fireworks. Shivshanker one of the prosecution witnesses wrote to him asking him to go to Igatpuri with a cracker ball and to give it there to a person mentioned in the letter. As the accused did not find the person, he returned to Bombay and got down at Byculla. He was about to place the bomb in a dealwood box, when it accidentally fell and exploded. It was manufactured in the room of the approver. Besides himself the second accused and the approver were the only persons who made bombs.

Questioned by his Lordship, the accused said: "We prepared in all ten, two of copper, one of iron pipe, and the rest of cloth. The fourth accused had no hand in the affair and I do not know him. The fifth accused did not have anything to do with the manufacture of bombs, but he was concerned in the conspiracy from beginning to end. The fifth accused, Gavande, then suggested that they should somehow make the strike successful and he showed them the way to manufacture miniature bombs which were to be used to wreck railway lines and bridges. All of them contributed towards the amount required for expenses in that connection. Dr. Gavande had paid in all Rs. 70 out of which a sum of Rs. 40 was paid in the presence of the first accused.

In conclusion, the first accused said that he had thrown only one bomb between Parel and Dadar. By doing so, it was not his intention to cause damage to the railway lines but only to frighten those workers who had not joined the strike.

Abdul Rehman Jamaluddin, the second accused, said that the statements made the previous accused were correct in so far as he was concerned.

Kallan Kondiba, the third accused, said he had nothing to do with the manufacture of fireworks. He could not give any reason why the approver implicated him in the conspiracy.

CHARGE DENIED.

Ibrahim Mohidin, the next accused, said that the approver was falsely implicating him in the case, because of certain previous grudge against him. Accused had reported the approver to the Superintendent of the G.I.P. chawls in connection with his intrigues with a woman named Sundrabai, who was a positive nuisance to the members of the chawl. In consequence of this, approver threatened to take revenge on the accused. He knew nothing about the conspiracy. He went to Mahim often to visit the tomb of a Pir.

LABOUR LEADER'S NON-VIOLENCE.

Dr. Gavande, the last accused, denied all knowledge of his alleged relationship with the other accused and said he did not know any of them until they were brought before him in the lower court. None of them approached him at any time and he did not pay any money to them. He could not have spoken to Shivshanker as stated in court as on that day he was at Kalyan in connection with Mr. Rulker's arrest. When the strike was going on, he always remained at Kalyan and was scarcely coming to Bombay The statement of the first accused so far as he was concerned was not true and he could not say why the former was associating himself with the police in the matter. When they were in the lockup. Dr. Gavande said he was asked by the first accused to engage counsel for him and second accused which he refused to do.

"For the last four or five years," continued Dr. Gavande, "I was the President of the Taluka Congress Committee and the Chairman of the Kalyan Railway Committee and I was always advocating nonviolence. I do not know why Shivshanker spoke against me. One thing is that all motor drivers are in the fear of the police and the police might have told him to say what he did. As for the approver's evidence, I cannot say anything, but the same reason may apply to him."

Counsel then commenced addresses to the jury.

SWADESHI ON THE STREETS

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 6.)

finement" as well as for their "enlightened" philosophy, "advanced" reforms, and, occasionally, for their scholarly culture. The women of these proudly set the mode of the moment, intellectual and "artistic". They are at present busy advertising the imported beauty, virtues and necessity of what they generally describe and carry as the "slave bangle!" I could not describe my feelings.

I could only wish for the rent I could pay for any tenth-rate shop in any tenth-rate European suburb. It would have given me, I thought, the magic seal and trade mark for "fancy" goods and "advanced" fashions.

EVENTFUL MAGIC.

Events have, however, shown me a more effective and less degrading magic and miracle. I see the transformation almost everywhere. The rigid moulds and tinsel-ware, the drawing-room adjuncts for manners and mode, are assuming human vitality and beauty. The huge, yard-wide, borders, the scalloped edges, the masses of horrid foliage, the quantity of "insashun? as the "darzi," understands, and the unimaginable "cuts" and gaps at all angles and of all height, length and breadth are yielding place and prominence to the simplicity of beauty which India possesses as a priceless heritage. Can I believe that my friends have ceased to advertise on their person the "artistic" qualities of wall-papers, or of "Brussels" carpets, or, say, of the quantity of twadry collection of inumerable "insashun" the imagination of the "darzi" invents and the greed of the importing shopkeeper stores? I do. Events have brought forth the helpful enthusiams, the awakening inspiration. They have opened the eyes. Events must now be so moulded as to educate the eyes. The eyes need freedom, sight and vision and informed judgment. They will obtain these on the streets, not inside the "educational" institutions.

Governor Returns From Dacca

—:o:—

DARJEELING, Sept. 3.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson arrived from Dacca yesterday.—A. P.

WORLD OF SPORTS.

—:o:—

American Lawn Tennis

FINAL OF BROOKLYN TOURNAMENT.

Lott and Doeg, holders of the Gentlemen's Doubles title in the American championships last year again successfully defended the title when they defeated Allison and Van Ryn in a terrific five sets struggle (Scores 8—6, 6—3, 4—6, 13—15, 6—4.

Miss Edith Cross and Allison won the Mixed Doubles from Miss M. Morrill and Francis Shied. 6—4, 6—4.

CARNERA'S LATEST VICTIM.

The Italian heavyweight scored a technical knock out over his countryman Picardo Bartazzola in a bout at Atlantic City, on August 31.

BALDOCK TO MEET CHOCOLATE? ANOTHER BIG CONTEST FOR LONDON.

London is likely to be the venue of a clash between Teddy Baldock, the English boxer and Kid Chocolate the Cuban Feather Weight, the former having agreed to the terms of the people who are arranging the meeting.

AUSTRALIA LEAD SUSSEX.

The Australians have so far sustained only one defeat in England. This was in the first Test at Nottingham. In their game against Sussex the visitors are ahead on the first winnings. The game being notable for the batting display of the two bowlers—Harwood and Hornibrook. The following are the scores:—

AUSTRALIA: 1st innings 367. (Kippax 158).

Hurwood 62, (Hornibrook 59, not out).

2nd inning: 22 for no loss.

Sussex 1st innings 269 (J. Parks 84).

KANKAVALI SEVA MANDAL.

(From A Correspondent)

POLICE VISIT.

KANKAVALI, Sept. 1.

The police raided the office of the above Mandal th's morning (1-9-30) at 10 a.m. with a warrant issued by the Magistrate Deocad, under Ordinance VII of 1930 Section 2 (e) and after a vigorous search they found only old bulletins issued by the Mandal from time to time and a few boards with boycott slogans. They left office asking the Mandal not to issue such bulletins in future.

THE RAIDED HOUSE AT CHANDERNAGORE.

—:o:—

4 Men And 2 Women "In Charge Of Police"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Latest enquiries show that the house at Chandernagore which was raided by the police this morning was rented about three months ago by Sasadhar Acharjee, crewman on East India Railway. Two women, one middle aged, and the other young, also lived there. The remaining men arrived there later.

The body of Jaban Ghosal, alias Makhan, was found in nearby tank and it was taken charge by the French authorities. The Bengal police have taken charge of the arrested persons, consisting of four men and two women. The men are all young.

Lokenath Bal, alleged to be the ringleader, belongs to Chittagong. He was interned five years ago under the Bengal Ordinance.

Ganesh Ghose belongs to Jessore, but mostly resides in Chittagong. Lokenath, when arrested, was found to be in possession of 450 colt of which one round was fired.

One high police official who was a member of the raiding party narrowly escaped. He was fired at, but the bullet struck a wall. Three revolvers, some cartridges and implements for making cartridges were also seized.—A. P.

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

Four Bengalis who were arrested yesterday on a charge of highway robbery were produced to-day before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate who remanded them till 10th September for further investigation by police as regards their antecedents.—A. P.

Italian Divers Busy With Wreck Of 'Egypt'.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Brest.—Taking advantage of the calm sea, the Italian divers went down the wreck of the 'Egypt' and brought up derrick belonging to the sunken liner. Their task, however, is not simple, and several decks must be penetrated in order to reach the strong-room.—Reuter.

FURTHER DETAILS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Enquiries show that the house raided by police was rented three months ago by Sasadhar Acharjee, a crewman at the East Indian Railway. Two women, one middle-aged and the other young, also lived there. The remaining men

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.

Pasha, Duncan, Rangoon.
Quiloa, Baker, Java.
Winamac, Raley, Batoun.
Shunko Maru, Aoki, Karachi.
Risaldar, Pratt, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4.

Chybassa, Livingston, Karachi.
Khosrou, Beattie, Mauritius.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Nagina, Hobday, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Sept. 3.

Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

S S Pasha:—The T M Coy's steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Puilon:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Puilon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Wenamac:—The S O Coy's steamer Winamac, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoun, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Coy's steamer Risaldar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nagina, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSLS IN THE DOCKS

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1930.

Quiloa, Karachi, NF, M M and Co.
2 Ranpura London 6-9 M M and Co.
4 City of Lahore, Karachi, 5-9, K Nixon and Co.
6 Tarantia Liverpool 5-9 Grahams T Co.
8 Gamaria, Japan, 7-9, M M and Co.
9 Streefkirk, Karachi, 7-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
10 Khandalla Durban 10-9 M M and Co.
11 Trewyn, Karachi 6-9 M M and Co.
12 Tamba Maru, Japan, 12-9, N Y Kaisha.
14 Sunland, 3,067 Dunkirk 6-9, Graham's T Co.
15 Bassano, Marmagoa 4-9, J Finlay and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.
17 Beldis Oobau, 4-9, K Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 New Orleans, New York, 5-9, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Pasha, Calcutta, 7-9, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra, P Gulf, 3-9, M M and Co.
4 Vrasova, Busrah, 5-95, M M and Co.
6 Khosrou, Mauritius 3-9 T Morrison and Co.
7 Ahmedi, M'Coast, 5-9, S Hussain
9 Shunko Maru, Kobe, 7-9, O S Kaisha Co.
10 11 Jalapalaka, Calcutta, 5-9 Scindia S N Co.
12 13 Jalaveera, Rangoon, 3-9, Scindia S N Co.
16 Laxmi Alleppy 4-9, R Acquia and Co.
N Garada, Calcutta, 6-9-30 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Risaldar, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie, 560 M Coast 12-9, Merchant S N Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar 7-9, Naranji and Co.
K Chakla, Karachi, 6-9, M M and Co.
L M Vita, Karachi, 8-9, M M and Co.
P Nagina, Calcutta, 2-9, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi 5-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 12-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P nad O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Rajputana (by boats) 1-9-30
Shanghai Maru 1-9-30
Kalavati 1-9-30
Varsova 1-9-30
Trwyn 3-9-30
Gamaria 2-9-30.
Bassau 2-9-30
Jamnagar 2-9-30
Jalapalaka 2-9-30
Irawadi 2-9-30.
Dayarati 2-9-30
Fallta 2-9-30

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Penag Maru 17/9/30 N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8/9/30, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 11/9/30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Mooltan, 12/9/30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karapraa, 13/19/30, M M and Co.
Karca 27-9-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Ranpura, 8/9/30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Trewyn N F, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C Lahore 5-9-30, K N Co.
Tarantin 5-9-30 G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

New Orleans 6-9-30, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sunland, 6-9-30, G T and Co.
Streefkerk, 7-9-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DURRAN.

Khandalla 10-9-30 M M and Co.
Ellora, M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bankura, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, 5-9-30, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shunko Maru, 7-9-30, O S Kaisha
Gamaria 7-9-30, M M and Co.
Tamba Maru 12-9-30 N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Gogra NF M M and Co.
Risaldar, NF, T M Co.

FOR COCHIN.

Gandara NF M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalapalaka, 5-9-30 S S N Co.
Garuda, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura, 9,243, Furlong, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Trewyn 3221 Cransh M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sunland T M Co.
Streegkerk, 3,828, Amsterdam, E Edwards Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tarantia, 3,077, Kelly, G T Co.
C/Lahore 3,250 Meein K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

New Orleans 3826 Cross L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Shunko Maru, 5,027, Aoki, O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru 3553 Kannauchi N Y Kaisha.
Gamaria 3,232 Lawin M M Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bankura, 1,905, Dundee, M M and Co.
Varsova 2043 Hannings M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Risaldar, 3,092, Pratt T M Co.
Gogra 2,329 Morris M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Khandalla 3289 Baird M M and Co.
Pasha, 3,196, Duncan, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalapalaka 2630 Courtney S S N Co.
Garada 3,241 Shillingloa M H & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Nirpura, 3,647, Eadle, M M and Co.
Ellora 2567 Halls M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 3.

S S Ranpura for London:—30 bags cotton rags, B Mohasuddeen and Co; 3 bales animal skin, A Dadabhai and Co; 17 bales animal skin, M H Ladha; 21 bales animal skin, M Sidick; 2 bales animal skin G Abdulla and Co; 8 bales animal skin, M H Ladha; 6 cwts cotton-seed, R Motilal; 20,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros; 12 cases Bristles, J A Begbie and Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts mustard seed, M Bhuta and Co; 406 cwts mustard seed, T S Thadani and Son.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—12 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 45 bales wool raw, W Latham and Co. 44 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co; 1,050 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts turmeric finger, M Bhuta and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Cox & King's Ltd.

For Manchester:—26 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co

For Glasgow:—1,000 cwts groundnut oilcakes.

For Smyrna:—19 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Port Said:—43 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

S S Trewyn: for London:—2,010 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros; 2,100 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

S S Steefkirk for Hamburg:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts kang seed, J Moolchand and Co.

For Ghent:—80 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S City of Lahore for Barcelona:—650 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Sunland for Dunkirk:—1,500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

S S New Orleans for Philadelphia:—100 bales cotton thread waste, V N Joshi; 50 bales glue stock, East India Export Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Karbeth; 3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—127 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 27 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co Ltd.

S S Gamaria for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—19 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 3.

S S Werdenfels, Agents L Edwards:—727 cases Lumber, 35 cases beer, 437 cases Aspen logs, 25 cases slates, 37 cases machinery, 132 cases paper, 25 cases fish, 90 cases camphor, 313 cases covers, 135 cases milks, 25 coils copper wire, 167 drums M A Foil, 987 drums chemicals, 50 bdles copper sheets, 105 bdles Y M Squares, 100 bdles circles.

From Bremen:—218 cases beer, 70 cases amorces, 42 cases H glass, 200 coils iron wire, 25 cases springs, 70 cases paper, 34 cases ultra marine, 110 cases copper sheets, 26 cases chemicals, 35 cases tubes.

From Antwerp:—80 cases soap, 27 cases paper, 100 cases beer, 1,222 cases brandy, 59 cases straw boards, 60 cases milk, 15 cases wine, 250 drums lead, 120 bags, farina, 340 bags starch, 2,550 bags vegetable products, 30 coils copper wire, 1,142 coils galvanised wire, 839 bdles steel angles, 5,525 bdles steel bars, 2,408 bdles joists, 2,123 bdles steel hoops, 233 bdles steel flats, 1,007 bdles steel sheets, 407 bdles steel tees, 2,073 bdles steel tubes, 1,088 drums dyes dry, 290 drums dyes paste.

From Alexandria:—150 bales cotton.

S S Varsova, Agents M M and Co, from Busrah:—50 boxes silver coins, 2,502 bags dates, 25 bags jalls, 868 bags wheat, 19 copper scraps, 17 bags brass scraps.

From Mohmerah:—1,141 bags dates.

From Bushire:—103 jottas dates, 4,103 bags wheat, 598 bags rice, 221 bags barley, 100 bags chora, 205 bags fruits, 283 bags gram, 18 bags atoll, 105 bags bajree flour, 50 bags wheat flour, 30 cases bar soaps.

S S Rajputana, Agent: M M and Co, from Shanghai:—67 cases raw silk.

From Hongkong:—15 cases punjam silk, 25 cases raw silk.

From Canton:—215 bales raw silk.

From Colombo:—134 Hjchests tea, 10 bales matress fibre.

S S Jalapalaka, Agents S S N Co, from Bassein:—17,083 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—4,904 bags rice, 100 bags millet.

From Cochin:—560 bdles coir yarn, 259 bdles coir ropes, 60 bdles ginger.

S S Shanghai Maru, Agents L Edward Ltd 4,850 bags sugar.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Forsick Bureau estimate American Cotton Crop as on 1st Sept. 13,740,000 Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, Sept. 2.

Yarns (Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 23.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's 37½.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 54

U. S. WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE.

"Four Grain exports estimate Spring Wheat 238,000,000, Corn 1946000000." bushels.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Oct. close at s. 6/10 1/4d.—7/8d.
Dec. close at s. 6/10 5/8d.—1d.
Mar. close at s. 6/11 5/8d.—11d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Sept. per bushel dol. 83-1/8—2-1/8.
Dec. per bushel dol. 93 3/4—2-1/4
Mar. per bushel dol. 93 (93)—2-3/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Oct. 17.12—18.
Nov. 17.09—19.
Wheat Cable.
"Market easy owing to lack of demand; only bullish factor low prices."

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 3.

About 19 parties are boycotted in the market. To-day the market opened at Rs. 210/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 208/8 on selling by bazar operators. At this level there was some demand and prices improved.

Liverpool opening prices were 7 points lower and the market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 209/4
Oomra D./J. 179/4
Bengal D./J. 152/8

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Bengal 152 D./J.
Broach 209 A./M.
Oomra 179 D./J.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Broach	200, 197, 193. 188
P. A.	210, 207, 203 198
K. V.	202, 199, 195. 190
Dholera	201, 198, 194, 189
Kalajin	203, 200, 196, 191
Surat	290, 287. 283, 278
Rajpipla	277, 274, 270. 265
Navsari	295, 292, 288, 283

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Sept. 3.

200 A. Damodar Hansi 155
100 A. Damodar Bengal 149
200 Ralli Bros. Sirhind 155
100 Ralli Bros. Dibai 155
200 Ralli Bros. Yeotmal 169
29 Ralli Bros. Arvi 169
41 Ralli Bros. Akola 170
200 Ralli Bros. Bengal 155
100 Ralli Bros. Wun 176
100 Japan T. and Co. Purna 173½
100 Japan T. and Co. Wun 174
39 Japan T. and Co. Kajgaon 173
48 Japan T. and Co. Barwaha 174
100 Japan T. and Co. Shegaon 173
100 Japan T. and Co. Sindhurni 173
112 Japan T. and Co. Bir 174
60 Japan T. and Co. Sailu 173
100 Japan T. and Co. Basin 174
49 Japan T. and Co. Jalna 173
100 E. Spinner and Co. Veraval 170
100 Bussan and Co. Nimbahera 172
100 Bussan and Co. Jamjodhpur 170
400 Bussan and Co. Sinhi Nagpur 178
106 Phoenix Mill Palej 178

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Sept. 134.50 plus. 0.30
December 126.90 plus. 0.80
March 125.10 plus. 1.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Broach	194/198
Bengal	149/156
Mathia	163/170
Khandeish	168/173
Akola/Khamgaon	170/175
Nagpur/Wardha	175/183
Barsi/Kurduwadi	163/170
Jalna/Aurangabad	168/173
Nagar/Vambori	165/171
Purna/Parbani	170/176
Khandwa/Sanavad	172/176
Indore/Ujjain	172/180
Miraj/Sangli	217/225
Coompta	215/230
Tirupur/Cambodia	260/295

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 10 3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 7 3
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21 7 9
Silver, Ready	47 1 0
Silver 1st Settlement	46 12 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	46 10 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept. 3.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date		
2-9-30	759000	572000
Receipts Yesterday		
2-9-30	123000	48000
Exports to date		
2-9-30	404000	287000
Stock at Ports		
29-8-30	1881000	662000
Stock Interior Towns		
29-8-30	559000	194000
Stock Liverpool		
29-8-30	753000	809000
Visible Supply		
29-8-30	3351000	1641000
Quantity in Sight		
29-8-30	765000	659000
Quantity out of Sight 29-8-30	504000	510000

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 2.

Copper Braziers £63.
Yellow Metal £51.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £11 7/8.
Tin English Ingots £135 1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 2.

Cottonseed Bombay ton £6-5 Sept-Oct Nominal.
Castorseed Bombay ton £14-17-6 Sept-Oct Value.
Rapeseed Toria ton £13-12-6 Sept-Oct Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed Calcutta ton £16-5 Sept-Oct Sellers. £16-5 Oct-Nov. Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton £14-10 Sept-Oct Sellers.
Linseed Bombay Small £16-15 Sept-Oct Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 29 Sept-Dec Paid. 27 9 Jan-April Paid.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 4 3/4d.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.

October	11.24
December	11.35
January	11.42
Middling Spot	11.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.

October	11.03
January	11.28
Middling Spot	10.77

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 2.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).
Oct (New Contract) Unquoted
Jan (New Contract) Unquoted
Mar (New Contract) Unquoted
New York 11-45 a.m.

Oct (New Contract)	11.11
Jan (New Contract)	11.38
March (New Contract)	11.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 2.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	123,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,600
Day's Exports to the Continent	114,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

	Opening	Closing
September		6.06
October	6.01	6.03
November		6.03
December		6.09
January	6.11	6.13
February		6.16
March		6.23
April		6.26
May	6.28	6.31
June		6.34
July		6.37
August		6.40
September		6.43
January 1932		6.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5.000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Scinde Fully Good	3.50
Scine Fine	3.75
Scinde Superfine	3.85
Bengal Good	3.25
Bengal Fully Good	3.50
Bengal Fine	3.75
Oomra Good	3.50
Oomra Fully Good	3.80
Oomra Fine	4.10
Broach Fully Good	4.20
Broach Fine	4.45
Broach Superfine	4.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

November	9.28
December	9.41
January	9.46
March	9.64
May	9.84
July	10.01

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 2.

Silver—Market closed quiet.

Spot	16 5/8
Forward	16 5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 2.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-5-0 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1 1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2 1/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2 3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 2.

T T London on Berlin	20.39
T T London on Amsterdam	12.08 1/4
T T London on Brussels	34.84
T T London on Madrid	45.85
T T London on Milan	92.95
T T London on Berne	25.04
T T London on Paris	123.75
T T London on Prague	164.04

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 2.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £16 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £111.
National Bank of India £40 1/2.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £92 3/8.
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. £78 1/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £45 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £56 3/4 ex-dividend.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £65 3/4 ex-dividend.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £87.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £55 1/2.
War Loan 5 p.c. £103 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £95 1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 2.

Demand Bills 486.37

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

Tata Steel Shares Decline

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Curious developments are expected in connection with Tata Iron and Steel Shares. Recent developments have resulted in some decline in share values. Second Pref. Shares are selling at Rs. 54/8 in which the accumulated interest to the extent of Rs. 45/- is included. There are many sellers of both Ordinary and Defd. Shares and prices offered are lower than at which level these are banned for trading by the all-powerful Board. The decline in these shares is bound to have disastrous effect on the whole structure of the Stock Exchange. For this the Board will be responsible as no effort will save the situation provided peace negotiations fail. There is no power on earth which can stop a man from selling out his Shares. But the Board of Directors under the plea of powers have challenged the simple truth. This fatal folly of the Board is bound to cause serious effect and now it appears too late to open trading. The inevitable must happen. The capital of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. shall have to be reduced and the end of the protection period is drawing near.

To-day business on cash terms was done as under:—

Laxmi Cotton 1180/-.
Gujarat Ralis 68/4.
Imperial Bank 1245/-.
Union Bank 3/2/6.
Central Bank 15/4.
Andhra Ord. 626/4.
Karachi Elec. 150/-.
New India 18/2.
Vulcan 5/15.
Scindia 7/8
Tata Steel 1st Pref. 135.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 54/8.
Tata Construction 30.
Tata Oil 14.
Telephone Def. 51/10
Telephon Def. 51/10
B. B. Petrol 3/-.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 to Nov.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 2 Mail s.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 91.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 109 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.86 9/16 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/8 3rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 123.75 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.04 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.95 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 1st inst. £4-5-0 1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 16 7/16 1st inst. 16 5/8 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 16 7/16 1st inst. 16 5/8 2nd inst.
Silver London New York Ready Closed. 1st inst. 36 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/16 per cent. 1st inst. 2 1/16 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent 1st inst. 2 1/8 per cent. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos 3 per cent 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Market Closed Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 65-7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/6
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/15
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/4

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CROPS.

—:o:—

Cotton And Groundnut.

The preliminary memorandums on Cotton and Groundnut crops of the Bombay Presidency including Indian States issued by the Director of Agriculture are as under:—

GROUNDNUT.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29 the area under Groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 13.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st August, 1930.)

Information incomplete. Sowings generally commenced in second half of June and continued till about end of July. Area so far reported 839 thousand acres in British Districts and 273 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1,112 thousand acres: 16.5 and 200.8 per cent. over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. Increase in area general except in parts of Deccan and is due to popularity of crop owing to past good prices and to contraction of the cotton area. Crop well established generally and is in satisfactory condition, but somewhat spoiled in low-lying areas in Gujarat by continuous rains where break needed, and making slow progress in Karnatak owing to deficient moisture where more rains required.

COTTON.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29 the area under Cotton in Deccan Districts to which this forecast relates, has represented some 6.0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(Estimates up to 1st August, 1930.)

Information incomplete. Sowings done in April-May in South Central Deccan and by June end in North Deccan. Area so far reported 1,339 thousand acres in British Districts and three thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1,342 thousand acres; 17.3 and 6.9 per cent. below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. Decline in area general and is due partly to low prices of cotton and partly to more cultivation under jowar and bajri owing to fodder scarcity. Germination good and crop progressing well but in South Central Deccan its evenness spoiled by Green Caterpillar and more rain required for further development. According to trade classification Khandesh variety has 1,210 thousand acres under it, Barsi and Nagar 115 thousand acres, Kumpta and Dharwar 16 thousand acres and Westerns about one thousand acres.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Khandeish	360 Bales.
Central India	356 "
Barsi-Nugger	49 "
Hyderabad-Gaorani	61 "
Berar	174 "
N. W Provinces	105 "
Rajputana	84 "
Broach	96 "
Coompta-Dharwar	289 "
Tinnevelly and Carnabodia	305 "
Egyptians	185 "
Cotton	2,064 "
Wheat	11,106 Cwts.
Linseed	3,109 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	383 "
Gingellyseeds	50 "
Groundnuts	2,322 "
Castorseeds	890 "
Rice	2.8714 "
Myrabollams	1.207 "
Cottonseeds	811 "
Gram	2,624 "
Joowar	513 "
Maize	90 "
Barley	370 "
Bajree	595
Coal	317 Tons.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/8

FORWARD RATES.

17th September Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-5-0
5 per cent 1945-55 101-3-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady. 3 1/2 per cent in demand.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

Palampadam Plantations Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— Rs. 11,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL— Rs. 8,27,300

The remaining stock of 10,908 Nine per cent Cumulative Participating Preference Shares are now offered for public subscription at par.

1. The Company owns extensive estates of tea and rubber. The net income from the tea estate alone would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 9 % or more on all classes of shares.

2. Nine per cent dividend on preference shares for the nine years of the company's existence have been fully met up to 1st March 1930.

3. That the Directors themselves hold 26,289 out of 28,000 ordinary shares, which are not entitled to any dividend before a dividend of 9 per cent is paid on all preference shares for every year, *is a guarantee of success and an assurance* to the holders of Preference Shares.

4. Investors in the Company's preference shares will therefore enjoy all the advantages of a *guaranteed loan* at 9% on *excellent security* as well as full participation in the *profits of a lucrative enterprise.*

Share List will be open till 15th September 1930.

For further particulars and full Prospectus apply to:—

P. A. ITTY, B. A. & B. L., Secretary.

PALAMPADAM PLANTATIONS Ltd.
Kottayam, Travancore.

ENCOURAGE

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Silk ! Tussore Silk !! Khadi Silk !!!

The best Silk, Tussore, Khadi Silk, Suitings manufactured in our own FACTORY at Surat can be had at very reasonable rates from:—

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Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

6-14-B

Printing Throughout Asia.

(BY TOM KING.)
(Courtesy of the International Institute of India.)

(The contributor of this article, Mr. Tom King, is an engineer of the Lino Type and Machine Company, who has travelled extensively throughout Asia in connection with his work as printer's engineer and has, therefore, an intimate knowledge of printing in Asia.)

In Europe and America, Printing is a well-known art. It is in fact, one of their leading industries.

In Asia, however owing to the fact that hundred of millions of people are illiterate, printing does not assume anything like the same proportions as it does in West. Japan is the only country which must be excepted from this general remark. That country, many of you will be surprised to learn, is now the third largest consumer of printing in the world.

I hope that what I have to tell you of printing in Asia will be of interest. I will be as brief and as non-technical as possible. I am assuming that all of you possess an elementary knowledge of ordinary general printing, but I feel that you may perhaps better understand my later remarks, if I give you here a brief survey of the three main divisions of general printing.

1. LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.

This is, by far, the most popular. It is that class of printing which is produced from raised type letters, stereotyped and carved designs, and line and half-tone blocks. British newspapers, for instance, are all produced by the letter-press method. Until just over 40 years ago the type matter employed in the letter-press printing was entirely set up by hand. To-day the vast bulk of it is produced by the Linotype and Monotype composing machines. Type matter, stereos or blacks, are either printed from direct on flat-bed printing presses or curved stereo plates are made from them and the printed jobs produced on the higher speed rotary presses.

2. LITHO-GRAPHY OR PLANOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

This is a method of printing from designs which have been absorbed by litho-graphic stone slabs, aluminium or zinc plates. Greasy inks adhere to the designs only, the reminder of the stone or metal surface being continually damped by the action of water rollers or sponges. Some very fine work is produced by this method, and printers are able to get excellent results in many colours on cheaper and coarser grades of paper, some of which would be almost useless for quality colour work by the letter-press method. Newspapers have been produced by lithography, but the objection to the process for this work is principally on account of the long time taken in the preparation of the aluminium plates as against the extraordinary speed of the auto-plate machines which are used in casting the stereotype plates for letter-press rotary presses.

Offset litho-graphy is a development of this art, the inked designs being transferred to a rubber blanket cylinder before being finally printed on to the paper.

3. PHOTOGRAVURE, OR INTAGLIO PRINTING.

This differs entirely from both the letter-press and the litho-graphic methods. Copper cylinders, or thin copper sheets tightly stretched over steel cylinders, and into which have been chemically etched the designs to be printed, are either immersed in, or flooded with, liquid ink—I use the word "liquid" as by comparison letter-press and litho-graphic ink are nearly solid. An oscillating "doctor" blade made of the best spring steel then scrapes away all the ink from the surface of the plates, the etched indentations or "cells" retaining ink which is immediately squeezed on to the paper to be printed. I should say here that very little photogravure printing has been produced hitherto in Asia, but recent devlopments in this method of printing have been so revolutionary that a great future is predicted for it throughout the world. I have seen some beautiful pieces of work produced much more perfectly and at only a very little more expense than by the letter-press and litho-graphic methods.

These are the three main classifications of general printing. I will now tell you a little of their employment throughout the print-shops of the vast continent of Asia.

MODERN METHODS.

In the majority of the printing establishments under forcign control British methods and appliances are in use, and there is now a general tendency among the more wealthy of the Asiatic printers to modernise. The leading foreign-owned newspapers, for instance, were set up on Linotypes and printed off on high-speed rotary presses many years ago. Europeans are still in control of the various departments, but native labour is now almost entirely used in the setting-up of the type and the running of the press. The largest of the native-owned journals have followed the lead of the Europeans by installing similar machinery. Usually they are able to carry on with native labour entirely. Japan affords a striking example of Asiatic news-paper progress. Her largest newspapers —the Tokyo "Nichi" and the Osaka "Mainichi—have built up mighty circulations which closely rival those of Britain's largest dailies. The very latest automatic stereo-typing machinery has recently been installed, whilst large batteries of giant rotary presses are in use in both of these offices.

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

The difficulties of setting up type by machinery in the many languages in use in the Orient are rapidly being surmounted. More than fifty different languages can now be set direct from the keyboards of the Linotype composing machine. I have seen the native operators of these wonderful machines setting Arabic in Bagdad, Urdu in Lucknow, Burmese in Rangoon, Malayan in Singapore and Java, Dutch in Batavia, Annamite and French in Hanoi, Spanish in Manila, Portugese in Hong-Kong, Russian, German and French in Shanghai, as well as English in nearly all of the cities and towns which I have visited throughout Asia. The Chinese and Japanese languages still present a serious problem on account of the enormous numbers of characters used. Two printer friends of mine in Hong-Kong and Shanghai have cast Chinese types in one size only of 25,000 and 28,000 characters respectively—and they are still making more punches and more matrices for the casting of thousands of additional characters. To print regular Chinese over 50,000 separate boxes of type characters are required.

An attempt was made about six years ago to introduce a system of phonetic Chinese. A Linotype was built and shipped to Shanghai for experimental purposes, but the very much abridged collection of characters did not find favuor with the Chinese printers or their customers. The result was a failure, so the problem has still to be solved. It would obviously be impracticable to market a machine with a keyboard carrying several thousand keys. Nobody would be able to work it at a speed which would make its very costly installation profitable to the purchaser. Romanising the language would, of course, be the simplest solution. French Indo-China has romanised her language which, until eight years, ago, was written and printed with Chinese characters. She has now entirely discontinued the use of Chinese characters except for religious purposes. But the hundreds of accented letters employed makes the new Annamite language almost as impossible to learn as it was before the introduction of the alphabet. Even the oldest French residents have difficulty in reading and writing it accurately. The letter "a" for instance, carries as many as 18 different accents. When I was in Hanoi last, about two years ago, I took the opportunity of asking a language expert of the staff of the Hanoi University why so many accents were employed. He explained that they were necessary to indicate tonal sounds. The word "B.A." might mean a bottle of beer, a lump of coke, or even a hippopotamus. It was only possible to arrive at the correct meaning by the use of the tonal accents. I pointed out that we were able to surmount our English pronunciation difficulties without using any accents, and asked if he did not think that the natives could be taught to do the same in time. My friend shook his head sorrowfully and replied that the accents were with the language in the beginning and he supposed they would remain for all time.

ROMANISE THE LANGUAGES.

Eggypt and Turkey have recently romanised their languages much more successfully. One of my colleagues who has just returned from a visit to the latter country tells me that the Turks are making extraordinarily rapid progress with their studies. Romanised Urdu and romanised Malay are becoming increasingly popular in India and the Straits Settlements respectively. If only China and Japan would adopt an alphabet instead of using word pictures, British type-founders and composing machinery manufacturers would reap a rich harvest. Unfortunately, there does not at present appear to be any likelihood of either country taking such a revolutionary step. The Japanese problem is the more likely of the two to find a solution. I believe that 1,600 characters would be sufficient to turn out an abridged vocabulary quite acceptable to the average Japanese newspaper reader. Experimental Linotypes to set this abbreviated Japanese are. I believe, being designed. If their product is favourably received by the Japanese, there is no doubt that, when we consider the intelligence and the progressive spirit of the Japanese race, they will rapidly find favour and displace hand-composing for the bulk of news and bookwork just, as composing machines have done throughout the rest of the world.

Chinese and Japanese hand-compositors are sometimes assisted by squads of small boys. The compositor, after carefully examining his "copy," draws several characters on slips of paper and sends the boys to their allotted sections of the rows of type-cases and thousands of boxes to hunt for the required types. When the boys return the type is set up. More characters are drawn on more pieces of paper and the hunt is resumed. And so on until the whole of the "copy" has been set up. The unfortunate compositor who carries on without the assistance of a band of runners has to walk several miles in pursuit of types in the course of a day, and he naturally has very much less work to show for his labours than the fellow who is given assistance.

ACTUAL PRINTING.

Printing—the actual printing on to the paper—is done, in the larger offices, just as we do it in West. In the modern press-rooms throughout Asia I found the usual diversity of printing machines—from the tiny foot-operated plants, which print the smallest jobs, such as visiting cards, to the majectic perfectors and multicolour two-revolution presses with automatic feeding appliances; from the antique hand-presses of the Caxton type to the mammoth rotary presses such as those which print our own newspapers and magazines. The China Soap Company's Shanghai plant actually includes two entirely automatic machines which produce soap cartoons complete, printed in four colours. At the other extreme, in the smallest and poorest offices, some of the methods employed are most primitive. Coolie labour—"rice power"—as it is sometimes called by the unsympathetic foreigner—is used to turn the fly-wheels of the most antiquated cylinder presses I have ever seen; the cheapest possible inks are smeared on to the type with the fingers or with dirty rags instead of by composition rollers; coolies take the sheets off the cylinders by hand, the "price" is the very password absolutely regardless of quality and efficiency. Needless to say, the results obtained in shops where such conditions exist cannot with justice be called printing.

At the office of an Urdu daily newspaper in Lahore I discovered that the whole newspaper was written page by page on litho-graphic stones and printed therefrom. The writers were paid at the rate of four-pence per page, whereas a similar page of tyre would cost in the neighbourhood of as many shillings to set up. The press-room was carried on just as crudely and cheaply. The printing machine in use had been scrapped many, many years ago by a British printer who had installed more modern machinery. You may well imagine what this newspapers looked like. But there are Indian printers who insist on the very best possible machinery for their particular jobs. And they collect handsome profits as direct result of their wisdom.

SKILLED CRAFTS-MEN.

Most of the cities and towns of Asia present similar contrasts. Asia has produced some of the finest printing I have ever seen. British-made machinery, British paper and British inks play a very large part in the production of quality work, but many of the natives are highly skilled craftsmen. I would especially especially mention the work of the leading printers of Batavia and Shanghai. Where high-grade printing at whatever the price must be [illegible] these printers will turn out [illegible] fect work. I have seen some samples which are quite the equals of the art jobs turned out by the best prints-hops at Home. [illegible] the Chinese calendars produced by British American Tobacco Company's enormous factory at [illegible] ghai are remarkably fine [illegible] mens of lithographic printing. I have also seen a massive photogravure machine at the Commercial Press in the same city turning out imitation photographic high-speed work almost as perfect as the originals.

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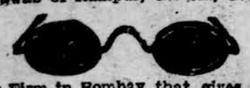

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CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS TO PROMOTE INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Shareholders Ask For Licensing Of Foreign Banks.

CENTRAL BANKING COMMISSION ENQUIRY.

The Bombay Shareholders' Association was represented before the Central Banking Commission by Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff, Sohrab R. Davar and J. J. Kapadia, who were examined on the 25th of August at great length, Principal Davar being the principal witness.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANKS.

In reply to the President, Prof. Davar said that his Association did not want the word "Banking" to be used in connection with Industrial Banks because the public mixed up a commercial bank with an industrial bank. An industrial bank was more a financing corporation than a bank as it was not doing what was considered to be the legitimate business of a bank by giving accommodations. In the opinion of his Association, an Industria Corporation should not be allowed to take current account deposits but should deal in long term deposits also as most of its engagements were for long duration, as the industries which it financed were not expected to return the loans at an early date. When asked why they should not take current account deposits in order to give financial assistance to industries by supplying them working capital, Prof. Davar said that unfortunately there would be great difficulty in allocating current account money exclusively for the use of working expenses loans.

WAREHOUSE COMPANIES.

With regard to Warehouse companies, Prof. Davar stated that if they were started with substantial capital to command confidence, they would be of great assistance because all the stock both of the Mills as well as imported stocks could be got in their warehouses against which companies would issue their warrants.

FOREIGN BANKS.

In case of non-Indian banks, the witness suggested that they should be allowed only on taking out license. These licenses should insist upon (1) ten per cent. of the paid up capital of each current bank to be deposited with the Government, (2) an Indian Advisory Local Board to supervise the working of such a bank, (3) inspection of such banks by Inspector of Accounts appointed by the Government, (4) they should be subjected to the same regulations as the local bank with respect to publication of details and prospectuses and preparation of balance sheets in the form F, (5) they should be compelled to take up a fixed percentage of apprentices and scholars.

DIRECTOR'S POWERS.

With reference to the transfers, Prof. Davar said that very arbitrary use was made of the power vested in the Directors by the articles of many companies, to refuse registration of transfers without giving any reason. The witness suggested that the law should compel them to give reason in each case of refusal.

SPECIAL AUDITING.

When asked by the President whether the loss of confidence in Banking institution was due to past failures, the witness agreed and said that tightening of law alone would not be sufficient but that just as in Canada, Government Inspectors of Accounts under the Inspector General of Accounts should be appointed for auditing bank accounts. The Inspector General as well as his assistants should be all Indians of proper qualifications and such capable men could be easily found because practically Accountancy Profession was overcrowded and the Government could get ample scope for election of the right type of men.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.

With reference to subscribed capital of banks, the witness suggested that in case of banks having offices in principal towns like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc. a list of which should be annexed to the Act, no bank should be allowed to be formed under a maximum subscribed capital fixed by law. In case of villages and other places, where large joint stock banks find it impossible to open branches, banks may be allowed to be floated with a small maximum on condition that they did not open branches at the principal towns indicated above. The other suggestion was that the bank should be prohibited from advancing loans on their own shares directly or indirectly, and loans to directors and auditors of the bank should be entirely prohibited. The witness also urged that banks should not be allowed to purchase immoveable property except for their own use for business premises or except where they were forced to buy properties on which they had advanced money. In these cases also, Prof. Davar urged that a limit should be laid, say three years, within which the property so bought in should be sold off, and if the Directors thought that they could hold on with advantage they should be compelled by law to bring that matter before the shareholders in their general meeting and obtain their consent. The general meetings, in the opinion of the witness, should be held compulsorily in the case of banks within three months of the end of the financial year and not as provided under the present section which lays the door open for delay. In case of bank directors, anyhow no person who is a director in more than 10 or 15 companies should be permitted to continue office on the bank directorate.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS.

In reply to a question by Sir Cocke, Prof. Davar said that it was regrettable that without consulting the various interests involved, the Government should have gone to the length of altering the form F in connection with bad and doubtful debts accounts following a High Court decision. When asked by Sir Hugh Cocke what was the objection if bad debts were written off from the books of the company and not shown on balance sheets, the witness said that there was no objection if such a course was actually followed, but the objection was that bad and doubtful debts and when not written off should not appear on the balance sheets, so that the shareholders and depositors could clearly see what was the exact position.

BANKING EDUCATION.

With regard to banking education, Prof. Davar stated that not only Foreign Exchange banks should take up apprentices, but in their licenses a condition should be annexed by which they should be forced to take apprentices at their head offices in Europe in case of those boys who were anxious to go there.

INDIANISATION.

As to the Indianisation of Imperial Bank, the witness said that recruiting from England should now stop and that the local apprentices, which the Imperial Bank were taking up in large numbers, would be quite fit and capable young men after they secured diploma with experience from the Institute of Bankers to take up responsible positions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

With reference to the Foreign Exchange business, the witness gave his opinion that if a purely Indian Bank wanted to do Foreign Exchange business, it should be a very large institution assisted by the State in one form or another.

TRANSFERS.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff added that in connection with transfers the Stock Exchange had asked the Government to make blank transfers illegal in case of Bank shares particularly. If legislation can do that, a lot of difficulty could be obviated, particularly in cases where articles gave a lien to banks on their own shares for debts due to them from their own shareholders.

Mr. J. J. Kapadia urged that banks should not be permitted to be formed under the Managing Agency, and on a question by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, produced the instances of recent flotations of banking companies under the Managing Agency.

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—:o:—

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NO OBJECTION TO LICENSING FOREIGN BANKS.

—:o:—

Curtailment Of Freedom Of Speech Deprecated.

POONA, Sept. 1.

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee met to-day and examined Messrs. G. Cooke and A. R. Ingram, representing the Exchange Banks Association, Calcutta. Several questions regarding the jute industry in Bengal drew from the witnesses the suggestion that the present storing capacity of Calcutta was inferior. They therefore urged building large godowns similar to the cotton sheds at Sewri, Bombay. If that was done, the exchange banks would give considerable further financial assistance to the jute merchants as the merchants would then be able to market the produce under fairer conditions. The witnesses believed that indigenous shroffs ably managed the jute business in the districts and manifested a close personal touch with the agriculturalist. Replying to a question as to financing new industries Mr. Cooke said that no industry floated on sound lines with reasonable promise of success was ever starved of capital.

NO SPECIAL TRADE BANKS.

The exchange banks judging from world experience did not favour special trade banks or industrial banks. The merchants were now able to obtain from the exchange banks all financial assistance required for the export and import trade, provided they had good reputation and reasonable business facilities. Regarding the exchange rates, the wintness said that they had no comment, to make, as the competition guaranteed that the matter would never get out of hand. The witnesses refused to answer publicly questions regarding the relationship between the exchange banks and the Indian banks and also the insurance companies but agreed to do so in camera.

BANKING AND TRADING FUNDS TO BE SEPARATE.

Amongst other suggestions, the Calcutta Association urged the universal recognition of the railway receipts as an indisputable legal title to goods covered by the some. It also wanted legislation to give the Banker recognised status with the customer regarding a lien over goods specified on the documents. The Association considered that the title "bank" should be limited to companies registered under the Companies' Act with minimum authorised paid-up capital of five lakhs. Also, banking funds should be kept absolutely separate from the trading funds. The Association was not in favour of legislation limiting the sphere of operations of any class of bank.

CURTAILING FREEDOM OF PUBLIC SPEECH DEPRECATED.

They would not object to the license being required from a foreign bank when commencing Indian business, provided the license was not subsequently withdrawn, as long as the bank complied with the law. Dealing with unjust attacks on the stability of banks, the witnesses said they would deprecate legislation curtailing freedom of public speech, but would welcome the means of dealing more severely with unfair and vicious criticism. Dealing with the question of the financial position of exchange banks, the witnesses said that they had ample resources to finance the foreign trade of India. Mr. Cooke opposed the continuance or addition of concessions to joint stock banks, because when a central finance authority was established, the Imperial Bank on principle would not be entitled to concessions for services rendered no longer.—A. P.

A Tale Of Two Oxford Graduates.

—:o:—

Two young Oxford graduates, after adventures in Central Africa in search of fortune, have returned to England and started a window-cleaning business.

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"It is quite an interesting business, and by no means confined to leather and-bucket work as many may imagine. For example, we recently undertook to clean the glass roof of a power station where there were over 3,000 panes, each more than 8ft. long encrusted with a deposit of dirt of 10 year's standing!

"We had to design special appliances for the men to work on, and we built them ourselves; and then they had to work with muriatic acid and other patent liquids, and use rubber gloves. My partner and I have often donned uniform and cleaned windows, in order to gain esperience to help us in estimating."—"News Chronicle."

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Oct.		
4th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	16,132
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALVA	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,568
8th	NALDERA x	16,838
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,619
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,568
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,132
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,988
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16650
11th	MOLDAVIA §	16,543
11th	MACEDONIA †	11120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
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2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

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@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept.		
8	Gamaria*	Singapore & Japan.
11	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
5th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
8th	Vita	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
10th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
10th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Chakla	Karachi via Pounder and C'Mandvi.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

—:o:—

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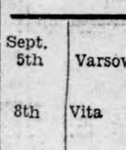
O.S.K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	21th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru ..	10th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru ..	24th Sept.	8th Oct.
Bamburg Maru	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Sept.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru@	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5800	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku an Maru ..	10500	....	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	....	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18]Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23788
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively improve the health by effectively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2|4. Details Free.
DR. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., R.L.,
Parbatipur, E.B.R. (Bengal).

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HALF YEARLY Rs. 6.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE of the Fazandari right in the Anjirbaug property at Tardeo Road and very valuable immoveable property at Lalwady, Parel near J. N. Petit's Parsee Orphanage School.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhowandas v. Bai Ratanbai and others). Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

The Fazandari right in the Anjirbaug property, at Tardeo Road; admeasuring about 21,738 square yards amount recoverable per month is about Rs. 158.

To-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms:—

All that piece of leasehold land with buildings standing thereon situate at Lalwady, Parel, next to Dinshaw Petit Mills formerly admeasuring about 25,403 square yards but of late found to admeasure about 24,951 square yards, bearing Municipal Ward No. 1098 (2), etc., Street Nos. 1A. etc., and bounded on the North by a private road leading to Lall Bagh, on the South partly by other properties of B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, J. J. Jafferson and Sir J. Jeejeebhoy and by the tank on the East by the property of N. M. Petit and on the West by Parel Road and the Tank.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 2,756.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable oilman stores, perfumery, patent medicines, toilet requisites, etc., including good-will of the well-known firm of Haji Haroon and Company of more than thirty years standing having a very large and extensive business connections in Bombay and many other parts of India.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1115 of 1929.
Ebrahim Haji Yacoob .. Plaintiff.
vs.
Ahmed Haji Haroon .. Defendant.

Under instructions of Messrs. Ghellabhai Sunderji, Jusub Haji Vally and R. Preston, the joint Receivers appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit of the firm of Messrs. Haji Haroon and Company and their branch office of Messrs. Amin and Company Messrs. Bennett & Co. will on Thursday, the 18th day of September 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction oilman stores, perfumery, patent medicines, toilet requisites etc., on the premises of the said firm of Haji Haroon and Company at 172 Chakla Street (near Jackeria Masjid) belonging to the said firm together with the name and goodwill of the said firm of Haji Haroon and Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the said joint Receivers at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

THE
Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say, that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUPER CINEMA

AT LAST
THE GALA OPENING NIGHT OF THE
Super Cinema
IS ANNOUNCED!
SATURDAY The 6th
SEPTEMBER 1930
A PLEASANT EVENING!
A GLORIOUS EVENT!
A LUXURIOUS THEATRE!
A MAGNIFICENT GATHERING!
A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION!
THIS COMBINATION FOUND IN
Super Cinema
OPP: LONDON HOTEL,
CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
PROPRIETOR:
RUTTANJI DORABJI
PRESENTS
PALACES
FEATURING
Mm. HUGUETE DUFLOS
A French Masterpieces
Especially Selected For This
AUSPICIOUS OCCASION
Don't Miss it!

SUPER CINEMA — CHARNI ROAD — OPP. LONDON HOTEL.

PATHE CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD
with
NELSON KEYS,
Adapted from the Famous Stage Play
by
CHARLES MARLOWE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

SATURDAY NEXT,
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.
BILLIE DOVE.
in
CAREERS
BEAUTIFUL BILLIE'S FIRST TALKIE.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
In her Greatest Heart-drama:—
THE WOMAN DISPUTED
A Powerful Heart Drama that Tingles with the Laughter and Tears of Humanity.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SLIGHTLY USED"
featuring
MAY MCAVOY
and
CONRAD NAGEL.
She was a widow, but her husband wasn't dead. She was engaged and then—her husband appeared!

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
This EVENING at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW evening at 6-30 p.m.
PURNA SWA-TANTRYA
SAT. 3 SHOWS:—(22th) at 3-30 p.m. (29th) at 6-30 p.m. (30th) at 9-30 p.m.
Prem-Devata
Cinema rates Re. 1-8, 1, Ans. 12, 8, and 4.
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BOMBAY THEATRE
Balmohan Sangit Mandali

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.
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23-25 Hummum Street, Fort Above Messrs. Warden and Co.
Funded Cappital Rs. 2,87,200.
Investments in Governments and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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BOMBAY, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1930.

Congress Participation Not Essential For R. T. C.?

CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS PROCEEDING.

Bikaner Hopes For Reconciliation of Indian And Imperial Interests.

"STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT AND WIN FREEDOM" SAYS VITHALBHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Arrangements for the Round Table Conference are proceeding undisturbed by the reports that conversations with Congress leaders are likely to prove unsatisfactory.

It is understood that the Government intends to proceed with the Conference even if Congress leaders refuse to appoint representatives.

The need of reciprocal trust, faith and determination to reach friendly settlement was stressed by the Maharaja of Bikaner interviewed by Reuter regarding the situation in India.

The Maharaja emphasised Indians' passionate desire for equality of status with self-governing Dominions. He said this longing was primarily due to their association with British people whose tradition of sagacious statesmanship made it impossible to distrust their capacity to find a solution consistent with the satisfaction of legitimate Indian ambition and the safeguarding of Imperial interests.

TRIBUTE TO LORD IRWIN.

The Maharaja paid a tribute to the services of Lord Irwin who was doing everything humanly possible to promote amicable and lasting settlement. He said it behoved every true friend of Imperial solidarity and world peace to second his efforts.

Indian Princes would certainly endeavour to contribute to the work of the Round Table Conference in the Viceroy's spirit and he hoped that the people of Britain and British India would do likewise. The Maharaja expressed horror at the anarchical outrages in Bengal and hoped that the consequent revulsion of feeling in India would rally all thinking people to the side of those working for settlement on basis of mutual and lasting goodwill.—Reuter.

BREAKDOWN OF PEACE PARLEYS.

—:o:—

"Owing To Attitude Of Nehrus"

RUGBY, Sept. 2.

According to newspaper reports, unofficial conversations which Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar have had with the two Nehrus have proved unsuccessful owing to the attitude adopted by Nehrus, Sapru and Jayakar have taken a letter from them to Mahatma Gandhi at Poona, which it is reported makes failure apparent.

The purpose of Sapru and Jayakar was to effect cessation of civil disobedience campaign. Their effort was quite unofficial and they are in no way acting for the Government which has confined itself to giving them permits to hold conversations with Mahatma Gandhi and the two Nehrus. The failure of effort, if confirmed, will cause little surprise.—B. O. W.

"STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT"

Vithalbhai's Message To His Countrymen.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1.

Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in a statement to the press says: "Brothers and sisters" let everyone of you feel the shame, pain, degradation and humiliation of slavery. The day of India's deliverance has dawned.

Strike while the 'iron is hot'. Let there be no faltering, weakening or going back. With faith in God and confidence in yourself march on and victory is yours".

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES IN SURAT.

—:o:—

70 Persons Injured.

VIGOROUS PICKETING ON ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

SURAT, Sept. 2.

To-day's Assembly Elections from constituencies here attracted thousands of people who collected opposite the Castle Maidan to witness the picketing, carried on in contravention of the District Magistrate's order under Sec. 144. The police made several 'lathi' charges o disperse the crowd.

The order was in force from 6 a.m. to six in the evening. But a couple of hundred persons reached the Maidan at night at 2 a.m. and waited till 4-30 a.m. when the police dispersed them by force. Subsequently 21 ladies and 5 male picketers including Sjt. Khandwala, President and Sjt. Jariwala, Secretary of the local "War Council" were arrested under Sec. 53 of Police Act at 5 a.m.

Quiet was then restored till 8 a.m. when batches of volunteers began to arrive and commenced picketing. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi also lead a batch of picketers, but she was not arrested. Miss Hamida Tyabji was arrested with the batch of ladies she was leading.

The situation became tense after midday when force was used to disperse crowds, as well as picketers, who tried to break through the police cordon. In all, half a dozen 'lathi' charges were made resulting in injuries to about 70 persons including a few ladies. All of them were removed to the Congress Hospital which was specially opened yesterday.

Only persons registered their votes from the Mahomedan constituency and 67 from non-Mahomedan including 20 Hindu voters, the total number of voters in non-Mahomedan constituency being 1839 and in Mahomedan 289.

Number of arrested picketers exceeded 200 including 29 ladies. In the evening all the ladies and most of the male picketers were released.

A large meeting was held at 8 p.m. and complete hartal was observed to-day.—A. P.

PAID AND UNPAID REVENUES IN BARDOLI: SOME FIGURES

—:o:—

Convicted Person's Properly Seized.

(Through Publicity Bureau).

SURAT, Sept. 1.

The following are the figures of the paid and unpaid revenues from Bardoli Taluka, the Valod division, excluding:—

	Rs.
(1) Revenue unpaid in the year 1929-30	397,000
(2) Revenue in past years which was postponed by the Government	176,000
(3) Revenue postponed in past years but still unpaid	114,000
Total Revenue due in the year 1929-30	687,000
Revenue postponed in 1929-30 and revenue re-postponed in item (2- with concessions	124,000
Revenue recovered till 31st July of 1930.	250,000
Revenue recovered from 1st of August till 31st last	20,000
Revenue paid	394,000
Revenue still due	293,000

PROPERTY SEIZED.

Ten persons have been arrested from Bardoli Taluka uptil to-day noon. Houses of 4 persons who were convicted were raided by the police early next morning following their conviction, to recover fine and as usual the value of the property removed was far greater than the fine to be recovered.

TODDY SALES AT BELLARY

—:o:—

Picketers Arrested And Sentenced

(From A Correspondent.)

BELLARY, Sept. 1.

The toddy sales of this taluka which could not be held on the 20th ultimo, were fixed for the 30th ultimo, and as a precaution to conduct the same without interference, the first class Sub-Magistrate of Bellary promulgated Section 144 for the 30th ultimo, prohibiting any volunteers from coming within furlong of the Taluk Office compound and picketing. 10 volunteers headed by Mr. V. M. Giri, B.A. however, managed to get within the prohibited are and began picketing the bidders. Thereupon they were placed under arrest, and the sales were conducted. They were a little above 50 per cent of the last year's bids. The said volunteers were tried and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and 1 month's simple under two counts, the sentences to run concurrently. The public indignation is great, at the deterrant sentence passed by the Magistrate. The arrested persons are: (1) Mr. V. M. Giri; (2) Siddappa; (3) S. B. Moka; (4) Dayanand; (5) B. G. Vishnu; (6) Sitaram; (7) Majli; (8) Anwatti. (9) Jobudde and another. The public are observing a complete hartal, as a protest against the harsh sentence passed against them. The arrested volunteers were taken to the local central jail in a bus.

LATHI CHARGE IN INDORE.

—:o:—

Students' Protest.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 1.

The Indore Christian College and Holkar College observed a complete Hartal on the August 30th as a protest against the lathi charges made by the Indore Camp police on the procession which was organized on the 29th August by the students of the Maharaja Sivajee Rao High School. Christian College students called a meeting in Setha Dhiraj Lall's Dharamsala in which the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

The first was to condemn the police charges and the second was to collect a fund from the College students for the Bombay Congress hospital. The same resolutions were passed again in the 2nd meeting held in the Christian College premises. For all this time policemen and sergeants were silently watching the proceedings of the meeting.

The news of the lathi charge against the High School students created an agitation in the Holkar College as well. From the very morning students were seen making bonefire of the foreign caps and clothes and singing national songs. Meetings were also called in one of which the following resolutions were carried.

(1) Condemnation of the action of the Indore Camp police.

(2) Every student of the College should spin at least 200 yards of yarn every week and submit it to the Committee which is formed with one of the IV year students as its president.

(3) Foreign goods and particularly foreign cloths should be boycotted.

After this Dr. Basu, the principal of the College addressed in a next meeting sympathising with the national spirit of the students but advised them not to make any demonstrations in the College compound which may put him in difficulties.

After this several other students and lady students delivered lectures and then it was decided by all not to attend classes on that day in order to show sympathy with the High School students. In the evening the law classes were also stopped as a result of the request by the day students.

TWO LATHI CHARGES AT KARACHI

—:o:—

20 Volunteers Injured

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

A clash occurred between the police and satyagrahis this afternoon as a result of the latter preventing two camel carts laden with goods entering the North Western Railway outward goods depot. The police made a 'lathi' charge on the crowd twice following a fusilade of brickbats, stones and bottles. Police Sergeant Mr. Percy Lewis was seriously injured by a broken sodawater bottle. Other casualties include several constables and 20 volunteers. The mob threw the goods on the road, but under police escort the carts were reloaded and the goods passed inside the depot gates. The crowd soon increased to 2,000 and the police finding themselves hemmed in fought through seething mob to safety. The streets are littered with stones and brickbats. —A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BREAD PROCESSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

Saturday was the Starvation Day of the "British Misrule" week being observed in the city under the auspices of the Youth League. After the morning street-corner lectures, the volunteers gathered a number of breads from the well-to-do house-keepers. The response was beyond expectation. According to the programme, the procession of the cart of breads started at 4 p.m. from the Shivaji Mandir. It was a modest procession. But the unique charater of it made it extra-ordinarily impressive. The Dictator with the National Flag led it. Slogans bearing upon the economic domination of India, the poverty of the ryot and other subjects were displayed in the procession. In rows of four the march paraded the streets. In the middle, the cart was being slowly driven, guarded by active volunteers who took care to keep the breads clean and free from dust and flies. After passing through the main streets, the gathering returned to the Tilak Mandir where the breads were distributed to the poor and speeches were delived by Messrs. D. G. Pandit, K. G. Pashankar the two Dictators of the Youth League and the city Congress Committee respectively.

Sunday was the last day of the week and it was called the heavy Taxation Day. The closing ceremony was performed by means of a public meeting in the Tilak Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Pashankar when concluding speeches were delivered by various members of the Youth League.

SERIES OF ARRESTS.

A series of arrests and convictions were carried out in the course of the last week. Mr. V. V. Gokhale of the Satyagraha Shibir was sentenced to two months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 100 for his speech at Khed. At 8 p.m. on Sunday, Mr. G. A. Deshpande and Mr. Bhave, the two responsible office-bearers of the Shibir declared unlawful, who had not been arrested in the raid, were arrested. They were tried and sentenced by the District Magistrate on Monday. None took part in the proceedings of the Court. Mr. Deshpande was sentenced, under the Cr. Law Amendment Act, to five months' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine and Mr. Bhave to three months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 100. Mr. Deshpande thanked the Court for the sentence. He has appointed Mrs. Satyabhamabai Kuvalekar as the Dictator. She is the first woman dictator.

SHOWERS OF RAIN.

After a long dry spell, Poona had bad heavy showers to-day. For about two hours rain poured down, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning. The city was fully drenched in water and the streets were transformed into flowing streams of muddy water. The programmes of the Ganesh festival have been completely dislocated by the unexpectedly heavy showers.

A security of one thousand rupees has been taken from the "Chitramaya Jagat," a Marathi monthly.

On Sunday, the students of the Deccan College took out their Ganpatis in procession for immersion. The procession was attended by the Principal of the College and the Police were not allowed to interfere in the affair.

The Bhoj Raj Prize kept by the Chief of Dewas (Senior) has been secured by Prof. V. G. Kale of Poona for his book on Indian Economic in Marathi.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF NO REMEDY FOR TRADE DEPRESSION.

—:o:—

London Merchants On Bankers' Manifesto.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Rugby.—A manifesto signed by a large number of merchants, manufacturers and others has been issued in reply to the Bankers resolution of two months ago, advocating a 'protective tariff' and 'the stimulating of Imperial trade.' The manifesto sees no reason for supposing it to be possible to remedy the present trade depression by adding to our customs duty and thus diminishing our foreign trade. Any help afforded by protection to certain favoured industries at Home would be more than counter-balanced in the opinion of the signatories, by the mischief it would cause. The proposals for taxes on food and raw materials are described as little short of suicidal.—B. O. W.

RELEASE PIR PAGARO

—:o:—

To Secure Muslim Co-operation

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

Two thousand followers of Pir Pagaro assembled at Pir Jogoth yesterday and passed resolutions condemning the heavy sentences on the Pir and requesting the Viceroy unconditionally to release the Pir immediately in order to secure Muslim co-operation.—A. P.

Mr. Purani Jailed.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 1.

Janab Abbasali Munshi the well-known local Persian Scholar and the prominent Urdu poet, breathed his last on Friday last. The deceased was well-known throughout Gujarat for his mastery over Persian language, and for his Urdu poems. He has left behind him about a score of poet disciples. The Ziyarat ceremony of the deceased took place to-day, in the morning. Several prominent persons paid their homage to the deceased and many of his disciples recited poems about the social nature of the poet. The deceased was the Persian teacher in the Petit Parsi Girls' School: he had also served as a Persian teacher in the Union High School. Both the schools remained closed in his honour. By the death of Janab Abbasali Broach has lost a well-known Persian scholar. The deceased was appointed the examiner of Persian in Gandhiji's University in 1924, for Matriculation examination.

SJT. PURANI SENTENCED.

Sjt. Purani the president of the local Congress Committee and the well-known local leader was sentenced to pay the fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo the simple imprisonment for three months. Sjt. Chhotalal Purani, was charged for showing the film of Mahatmaji's march to Dandi. Sjt. Purani did not take any part in the proceeding and heard the sentence with a cheerful heart. Court rooms were packed to the utmost and he was garlanded in the Court. He was taken to Sabarmati by 12-30 train. Thousands gave him a hearty send off and several of his friends accompanied him up to Ahmedabad.

BOYCOTT OF PUBLIC SERVANT'S

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Ordinance Chapter Applicable To Ahmednagar Talukas.

The Director of Information writes:—

By a notification dated the 1st September the Government of Bombay have extended Chapter II of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930, relating to the boycott of public servants, to the talukas of Rahuri, Kopergaon, Akola and Sangamner in the district of Ahmednagar.

JAIL CONDITIONS IN GODHRA.

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Prisoners On Hunger-Strike

(Through Godhra District Samiti.)

GODHRA, Sept. 1.

65 picketers have been arrested in Godhra in 15 days. There has been a lull for three days. Although the Godhra District Jail can accommodate only 44 prisoners, there are at present more than a 100. Although the political prisoners are not seasoned convicts of course, they are confined night and day in cells. Political prisoners have been on hunger-strike the last two days. There is discontent in Godhra at the news of the prisoners' hunger-strike.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Accepted By The Trade Union Congress

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Trade Union Congress at Nottingham has defeated the motion to refer back the report of the Economic Committee by 1,878,000 votes to 1,401,000.—Reuter.

SILVER SALES TO CHINA.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.

Shanghai.—Two million silver piastres were recently shipped from Haipong to London. It is understood that the Government of India has negotiated a further sale of 40 million ounces of silver with a Chinese banking corporation at slightly below the official rate.—Reuter.

BROACH DICTATOR SENTENCED.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 1.

Sjt. Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani, M.A., the Dictator for Broach District has been sentenced to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 201 or in default to three months' simple imprisonment. He took charge of his work after Dr. Chandulal was arrested and his achivities were mainly concentrated in the no-tax campaign in the Jambusar Taluka.

He did not defend himself though there was a very good case against the prosecution. He was charged with having permitted to release a film of Gandhiji's march, which was an amateur's work, on the premises on which he resides. In fact, the film was exhibited to certain local members of Congress and on that particular day he was not in Broach, but at the Central Prison, Yaravda to interview Dr. Chandulal whom he succeeded.

The city observed a spontaneous hartal and a procession and a public meeting have been organised to protest against his arrest. Sjt. Purani was profusely garlanded with hand-spun yarn garlands and he took leave of the large gathering near the Court with great delight.

AHMEDABAD LEADER'S ORNAMENTS ATTACKED

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To Recover Fine Of Rs. 100

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

Sjt. Sarabhai Kashiparekhwala was fined Rs. 100 for breach of the Salt Act. His fine was recovered by the police yesterday, by attaching the ornaments from his house. It is understood that the brother of Mr. Sarabhai will take legal steps in this matter.

The meeting of the Municipal Board was adjourned last evening as a mark of protest against the arrests of those picketing at the election of the Legislative Assembly.

VIGOROUS JUNGLE SATYAGRAHA IN KONDOLI

—:o:—

65 Years Old Satyagrahi Punished

(From A Correspondent.)

New centre of jungle Satyagraha was opened at Kondoli Taluka, Mangrulpeer on the 1st instant when a batch of 5 volunteers offered Satyagraha in Sawargaon forest, 6 miles from Kondoli. There were no arrests. Great enthusiasm prevails among the villagers. One more centre is being worked by Nimbhe villagers, Akola district, in the forest of Ason of Buldana district. Two batches of 5 volunteers have been arrested on two days and five persons have been jailed of whom Mr. Ramchandra Kamalakar aged 65, has been fined Rs. 50, in default 1½ months rigorous imprisonment.

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